DECEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,485—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

DECEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1	8	0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8
1	0	12 0	24	12
1	0	13 0 Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	12
8	0	15 0	30	16
10	0	18 0 After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafit	34	16
8	0	20 0	40	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.I.	KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th "
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I.	CLYDE	4185	800	W. H. Mudie	11th "
	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BI.	SUTLEJ	4185	800	W. D. Worcester	8th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th "
BI.	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Malta only, and Passengers transhipt there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th "

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec.	28th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	19th Feb. "
ASTON HALL	3,600	400	1st Feb.	9th Mar. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK by Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT REDUCED RATES.

Servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. For return, only 50 per cent. extra will be

[redacted]GAPORE AND HONGKONG.

To sail.
.. on the 8th Dec. 1888.

For Information and other particulars Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Johnstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

[redacted]R O HUNGARIAN

[redacted]OYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec. 1889.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Jan

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES

IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. '88.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. "

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1888.
KIRBY HALL		2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hall	3,600	400	25th Jan. "

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison.	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
ombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE s. s. "CLAN MURRAY," 2,100 tons, Captain WORFOLK, will sail for Antwerp direct, on or about the 15th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For further particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plans, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD! 1888-8

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For Freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Steam Particulars Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price [redacted] Re. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaod, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain Wm. M. GRIEVE, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 11th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No other carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Book [redacted] Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and [redacted] particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

USEFUL BOOK FOR SPORTSMEN.

MODERN SHOT GUNS,
BY
W. W. GREENER.
Price Rs. 3, per V. P. P. Rs. 3-4,
Apply to
RAMCHUNDRA GOVIND.
Manager to Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
Book-seller, 133, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

☞ FACTS! ☜

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to th tast of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. [redacted]ESWARAN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 6; postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	4
Half-Bottles..... "	4	

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Pog" Brandy, per dozen .....Rs. 29 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen.....Rs. 33 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen .....Rs. 37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen .....Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CARDS! CARDS!! CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOUVEAUTES! NOUVEAUTES!! NOUVEAUTES!!!

Cartes de Noel et de jour de l'an *en Francais*.
Grand assortiment en couleurs et dessins varies.
Accourez donc si vous ne voulez pas arriver trop tard!

MORENAS & CO.,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888. Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & CO., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION, in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the Leading Houses in London, Paris, and Vienna.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Asparagus Dishes and Servers	75 to	80
Asparagus Helpers	15	16
Army and Navy Cups	22-8	30
Beer Jugs and Mugs	15	70
Biscuit Boxes	25	70
Bottle Holders	22-8	25
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	67	100
Breakfast Dishes	68	75
British Oak Ware	4	100
Butter Dishes and Coolers	18	50
Courier Bags	5-8	11
Cabinet Dessert Sets	275	350
Cake Baskets	35	70
Candlesticks	45	70
Carlton Cruets	13-8	40
Champagne Taps	6	7
Cheese Scoops	2-8	18
Chocolate Pots	50	60
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40
Cigar Lamps	25	30
Claret Jugs	18	80
Cocktail Shakers	25	30
Coffee Spoons and Tongs	20	
Cruet Frames	13-8	100
Crumb Scoops	18	20
Crumb Tray	50	60
Crumb Brush	18	22-8
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25	100
Dessert Stands	31-8	100
Dessert and Fish Cabinets	500	
Dinner Cruets	40 to	100
Egg Frames	31-8	50
Entre Dishes	45	60
Epergnes	150	200
Fish Carvers	27	30
Fish Knives	50	180
Flower and Fruit Stands	40	200
Goblets & Golf Cups	40	100
Gongs	20	30
Grape Scissors	9	11
Ice Claws and Tongs	4-8	9
Ice Hammers	5-4	7-8
Ice Jugs	40	80
Ice Pails	12	31-8
Ice Water Urns	250	300
Jam and Marmalade Jars	12	40
Jam Spoons	4	4-8
Lemon Squeezers	22-8	
Liqueur Frames	70	100
Loving Cups	50	100
Majolica Ware	4	100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18	40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60	150
Muffineers	4	40
Napkin Rings	10	30
Nut Crackers	3-8	10
Oil & Vinegar Frames	16	20
Oak Writing Cabinets	60 to	500
Pepper Mills	7	30
Pickle Prongs or Forks	1	10
Race Cups	20	200
Salad Bowls and Servers	35	70
Salt Cellars	20	60
Salvers	20	200
Sardine Boxes	27	40
Side Dishes	45	85
Sodawater Frames	20	40
Soufflet Pans	4	
Soy Frames	16	40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames,	68	100
Sugar Baskets	40	60
Sugar and Cream Frames	36	40
Tankards	12	40
Tantalus Liquor Frames	70	150
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes	13-8	30
Tea Caddies	50	60
Tea and Coffee Services	100	400
Tea and Coffee Services on Tray	350	600
Tilting Sets	130	150
Toast Racks	6	20
Toilet Sets	280	
Triparatite Vegetable Dishes	80	130
Two Handled Trays	150	200
Wine Strainers	8	16-8

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albums	14 to	70
Aneroid Barometers		
Ash Trays	2	5
Barometers		
Binocular Glasses		
Blotting Books and Cases	22-8	70
Cabinet Photo. Frames	1-8	20
Card Cases and Trays	2	20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3	20
Desks and Work Cases	25	150
Dressing Cases & Bags	35	500
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4	6
Fans	8	50
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7	500
Gongs	10	40
Gladstone Bags	22-8	60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	15 to	40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10	20
Housewifes	6	10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	50	60
Jewel Cases	25	70
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7	30
Ladies' Hand Bags	6-8	30
Ladies' Waist Belts	3	15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3	10
Necessaries, Etui, &c.	7	15
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20	40
Perfume Cases	20	60
Photograph Frames	1	40
Pocket Letter Cases	4	20
Pocket Wallets	4	20
Purses	2	15
Scrap Books	7	40
Sets of Scissors	7	50
Smokers' Companions	60	70
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20	60
Telescopes		
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35	500
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2	80
Work Boxes and Baskets	8	40
Writing Cases and Desks	25	150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS,

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

A large and varied selection,
CHRISTMAS WINES AND SPIRITS
Imported direct from the Growers
CHRISTMAS OILMAN'S STORES
Fresh stock from well-known makers
CHRISTMAS TOYS
A heavy stock on hand
CHRISTMAS SWEETS
Too numerous to mention
CHRISTMAS GLASSWARE
Novel and various in design
CHRISTMAS ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Unsurpassed for durability
CHRISTMAS JEWELLERY
Quality and price are worth attention.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AMMUNITION,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the NAME and ADDRESS, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. } AND { POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." [redacted] without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY [redacted] AND UPPER IN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
Kindly assisted by the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
TO-NIGHT SATURDAY 8TH DECEMBER,
IN THEIR GRAND BURLESQUE.

ALADDIN
OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

The Wonderful Ring. The Magical Lamp.
And the Pretty Young Maiden who loved a great Scamp;
The funny Old Dame and the latest Edition
the Musical, Model, and Mystic Magician

PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance 9 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
AN AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Will be given this day
SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.
Children to all Parts of the House, Ans. 8.
Servants accompanying Children, Ans. 4.
Special arrangements for Schools at a great reduction can be made personally or by letter, at the TEMPLE BAR HOTEL.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 3-30 p.m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMING.
After a Successful Season of 31 Performances at the CORINTHIAN THEATRE, CALCUTTA,
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.

Owing to the tremendous success this Company has experienced en route from Calcutta to Bombay the GRAND OPENING NIGHT will be postponed till
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888.
of the most eminent
12 LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS 12
THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

For further particulars see Pictorials, Programmes, &c.,
A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of Reproductions from the BEST English, American and Indian periodicals.

The *Bombay Gazette* reviewing it says:—It contains an attractive Array of Selections.

Says the *Times of India*, for the same periodical:—The selections are useful for folks in this country.

Says the *Advocate of India*:—It should find access to every home; we wish it every success.

Almost every Indian journal has favourably noticed it.

On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal, with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as heretofore. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentleman.

A well executed PORTRAIT of known celebrities will be PRESENTED, as far as possible, with every number.

Annual subscription, Rs. 3; including postage Rs. 3-6 in advance.

Apply to the Manager, Literary Album, Tardeo, Bombay.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!!

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FINE GOLD-GIFT HUNTING WATCHES,

With sunk seconds, ¾ plate, superior-finished movements, jewelled. Equal in appearance to a £20 watch. With spare glass and spring, fitted in handsome morocco cases and guaranteed for THREE YEARS.—PRICE Rs. 24 nett.

ALEX. ANDERSON & Co.,
AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive applications for aid from the above Fund from Bhatia and other high caste Hindu candidates, who are desirous of studying for the Law (Barrister's, Solicitor's, L. L. B. or Pleader's) or the Medical (M.D., M.S. or L. M. and S.) examinations.

Bhatia candidates will have preference.

Applications on printed forms will be received up to 5th January 1889. For particulars and forms of application apply to

RAMJEE LUDHA,
Secretary G. T. Charities.
Fort, Bombay.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following DAYS for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for 1889:—

SATURDAY and MONDAY 15th and 17th instant for the election of Chairman.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY 18th and 19th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th December 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AND REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the fifteenth of December 1888, to MONDAY the thirty-first of December 1888, (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including Tuesday the fifteenth of January 1889.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 7th December 1888.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality. Apply to the undersigned. Conditions as under:—

1. The Health Officer must be a graduate of a University in Medicine.
2. He must possess experience in Sanitary matters.
3. He must bind himself to serve the Municipality at least for three years, for the first of which he will be on probation.
4. He must furnish a security to the Municipality in the amount of Rupees two thousand (2,000).
5. He will not be allowed private practice.
6. The Salary will be Rs. 150 per month at the beginning, rising to Rs. 200 per month at an yearly increment of Rupees ten (10).
7. Applications will be received till the 23rd of December 1888.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR,
Secretary P. M.
Poona Municipal Office, 6th Dec., 1888.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the execution of the following work:—Construction and Erection of IRON RECORD RACKS in the new State Record Office on the Esplanade.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Iron Record Racks" will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 17th instant.

A sum of Rs. 200 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract document and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th December, 1888.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PARDHAN WALJEE who lately carried on business as a Bone Merchant in Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of EDWARD BATES, EDWARD PERCY BATES, GILBERT THOMPSON BATES and SYDNEY EGGERS BATES, trading under the name and Style of EDWARD BATES and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the above named Pardhan Waljee verified by the declaration of JAMES DICKSON, the duly constituted Attorney of the said Petitioning Creditors Edward Bates and Company was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Pardhan Waljee has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter two-and-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 5th day of December 1888.

C. W. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of December, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARMANANDAS DAMODARDAS, late of Hyrabad (Deccan), Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GHELLA BHANJEE, CHOTOO RAMJEE and JAIRAM KHIMJEE three of the executors named in the Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seat of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. HANAJEE,
The 4th day of December, 1888.
Mr. MULJEE BHAWANIDAS BARHAYA
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."

Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LaMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Back, Mr. Prescott-Decie, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.

Performance to commence at 9-30.

NOTICE.

All the Boxes and also the Stalls shown on the Theatre Plan have been sold but after the seats have been arranged on Monday next, there will be a few extra chairs available, applications can now be registered.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order made by the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, the above named Company's LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, GOOD WILL, MACHINERY, STOCK in TRADE, and other EFFECTS situate at Tank Bunder, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION about the end of the present month or the beginning of January next. Further advertisements will shortly follow.

All particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen or to the undersigned.

Dated this 7th day of December 1888.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW AND HEMING
Solicitors for the Voluntary Liquidators.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Forsteiner	" 19 0	" —
Leibfraumilch	" ...	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 29 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 29 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Superior " "	" 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	...	...
Les Canons	" 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31 0

BRANDY.

A. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" ...
F. Dessendier & Co.'s Brandy	" 21 0	" ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 28 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.

FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" ...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 25 0	" ...
Braune	" 27 8	" ...
Pommard	" 27 8	" ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	...
" " "	" 22 8	...
James Aitsalle & Co.'s Old Blended	" 25 0	...
Glenlivet Whisky	" ...	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Lager	" 6 "	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	" 4 0	" 4

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do.	" 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3lbs.	" 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	" —	" 9 10
French Beans	" —	" ...
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 11
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 11
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK,

Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	" ...	" 1 8
Metwurst	" ...	" 1 8
Turnips	" ...	" 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL).

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6 per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4 "
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0 "
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8 "
Ditto ditto, Azure "	2	8 "
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4 "
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure		"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

POST HASTE CORRESPONDENCE CARDS:—Very handsome Cards, with gilt edges, with Envelopes to match. White, 25 Cards and 25 Envelopes	0	8
Ditto White, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1	0
Ditto Assorted Wove, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1	0

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7 to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0 per 1,000
GRANITE COPE SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4 "
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Notepaper	5	8 "
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream	5	8 "
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure Wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8 "
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	8	8 "
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3	3 "
Ditto medium octave	5	0 "
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0 "
Ditto No 10	2	4 "
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7	2	0 "
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	2	7 "
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4 "
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	3	0 "

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 annas.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED, SCHOOL MASTER and MISTRESS, (married couple) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs 150, Mistress Rs 50 free house.

Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Address, The ACTING AGENT, Victoria Terminus.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.

ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address

F. M. MEHTA & Co.
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE "BROWN-CONSTABLE" CHANGING BAG PATENTED. The Greatest Boon ever yet offered to the Professional or Amateur.

No. 1. Size for whole plates, weighs about 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 16.

No. 2.—Size for 10 by 8 up to 12 by 10, weighs about 10 lbs Price, Rs. 21.

Apply, by money order, to

COLONEL CONSTABLE,
10, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

SAMUEL WILSON BAKER, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Kherwadi.

LUXIMI, widow of Goshi Mohan, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

OOMERSEY PREMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

JAMES WALTER VAINES, late Driver, North-Western Railway, Sibi.

ASSAH, woman late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhab'tant.

JOHN MILLER, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.

ELLEN LEE, late of Ahmedabad, European Inhabitant.

FRANK LEE, late Engineer in the Sarabhai Magaubhai Mills, Ahmedabad.

CHARLES, JAHONSON, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Hurda.

J. R. ALLEN, late Sub Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, Bombay.

HENRY MARKER, late Sub-Inspector, Tansa Water Works.

FREDERICK LAWLEY, late European Assistant to Messrs. Latham and Co., Bombay.

JAMES EDWARD HOLMES, late Carding and Spining Master, Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Broach.

FREDERICK SCHULER LEACOCK, late Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Her Majesty's 5th Bombay Light Infantry at Baroda.

ALBERT CHARLES SMITH, late Fireman, North-Western Railway, Sibi.

W. A. LECKEY, late Driver, North-Western Railway, Sibi.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the experiation of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LEWIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 1st December 1888.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the BUILDING and IRON WORKS for the Mill, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 15th December 1888, at the office of the Company, No. 13, Hornby Row.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of (Rs. 500) Five hundred for Iron Work and (Rs. 2,000) Two thousand for Building.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L.C.E., No. 24, Meadow Street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary (they (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody. The suits made to order.

	Rs. per suit.
Gentlemen's Cashmere Coats and Trousers	20 to 25 "
Do. Best Black and Dark Blue Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30 "
Do. do. do. do. and morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40 "
Do. Black broad cloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80 "
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25 "
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats	4 "
Light in Weight	6 to 7 each.
Do. Best Kid Gloves, quite new	2 to 2-8 a pair.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.

A trial is solicited.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, HOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, effected on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1885	£388,156
" 1886	£393,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives enter Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,166,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,350	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when touched. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, and by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again after the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. If all these ways the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve/thing and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century. They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11 and 22s. each *Postage extra.*

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OATHS AND LAND PURCHASE BILLS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The House of Lords have passed the Oaths Bill and the Bill for the extension of the Land Purchase Act.

THE POPE AUTHORIZES VOTING.

ROME, DEC. 6.

The Pope has authorized the Italian Catholics to vote at elections.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 7.

To-day Luximon Chintamun Phadke was recalled and his examination was continued. He deposed that he went to Mr. Crawford's house with notes for Rs. 1,500. He was accompanied by a Kazi Saheb and Bhawe Muship. He gave notes to the former, who took him before Mr. Crawford. The latter said he would have to revert to head karkoon or be suspended for a further period of two months. Witness chose the latter alternative. He saw the Kazi Saheb making over the notes to Mr. Crawford, and after paying Rs. 100 more to the Kazi, witness returned to Karjat. Witness after expiry of his suspension was posted as acting mamlatdar at Jamneria, where he has since done duty. He has repaid Ramchundra Karkoon and Shrigonda Sowcar.

Cross-examined: It was not uncommon for transfers of mamlatdars to be cancelled on the ground of health. In consequence of witness's action in detaining Rs. 500 at Shrigonda the head karkoon got into trouble and was suspended. The Kazi was not present at witness's first interview with Mr. Crawford. Witness did not see the Kazi giving anything to Mr. Crawford. He had first made his statement to Mr. Nugent in July; later, in August, he made a statement to Mr. Kennedy. On receipt of a letter from Bhawe witness came to Poona and made statements. He was subsequently ordered by the Collector to proceed to Poona. He came and saw Mr. Moore, who sent him to Mr. Omanney. Witness was assured by Mr. Nugent that no harm would come to him if he made a statement.

By the Court: He had not seen any one in the Commissioner's office. He had not told Bhawe about his transaction with Mr. Crawford, but was not surprised at receiving a letter from Bhawe.

Kazi Mahomed Abbas Khan was next examined. He said he was formerly employed by the Poona Municipality. He knew Mr. Crawford when the latter was appointed Commissioner, S.D. Mr. Crawford said he was in want of money, and witness said if Mr. Crawford would settle a certain patel's *watan* case he would pay him some money.

This line of examination was stopped by the court, but witness, recalled, said he had often taken people to Mr. Crawford and had raised money for him up to the time of his suspension. He knew Phadki. He had interceded with Mr. Crawford for him. Mr. Crawford told him to bring Phadki. Witness took Phadki, who gave Mr. Crawford a packet. On a subsequent occasion Phadki gave Mr. Crawford another packet.

Cross-examined—He had made statements to Mr. Omanney, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Gamble. Phadki never gave witness money to give to Mr. Crawford.

By the Court: Witness went to Mr. Omanney on hearing that a warrant was out against Hanmantrao, as he had been engaged in the same line of business. He went again, as he was sent for.

The court then rose for the day.

LORD DUFFERIN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Calcutta Municipality:—Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you very heartily for the friendly terms in which you have been pleased to congratulate me on the satisfactory auspices under which my term of office in India has concluded, and on the honour which has been conferred upon me by the Queen-Empress. I am also very sensible of the indulgent spirit in which you allude to my humble endeavours to contribute my small part to the general advancement of the people of India, and more especially to promote the welfare of the citizens of Calcutta. Our residence in Calcutta has always been most agreeable to myself and Lady Dufferin, both as regards climate, life, and colour, which pervade your city, the important interests of which it is the centre, and, above all, on account of the many personal friends we have met amongst its inhabitants, whether English or native. We have never passed along your streets without receiving at the hands of the crowds that frequent them, not only that respect which you have always been ready to pay to the representative of the Queen-Empress, but the many marks of personal favour and consideration. Above all things, we shall never forget the liberal and enthusiastic manner in which all classes, high and low, rich and poor, have converted your city into a realm of fairy splendour on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. It is needless for me to say that I have watched the proceedings of your Corporation, both in its deliberate and executive capacity, with the greatest interest and attention, and I esteem it a privilege to have been present at one of your discussions, which exhibited how successfully the art of orderly debate has been transferred from the West to the East. From the first moment that I landed in India I have always shown myself a friend of local self-government, and was anxious to give full play and every advantage to the working of those municipal institutions which my illustrious predecessor so liberally enlarged. It was not, of course, to be expected that a plant so foreign to oriental atmosphere should flourish with equal vigour and persistence in a great variety of soils over which it has been distributed; but though even now, after four years residence in India, I can only claim a very superficial knowledge of the country in which I think I am justified in saying that local self-government is everywhere alive, and that in many districts it is green and flourishing, while special legislative Acts of Government to which you refer proves, I hope, to your satisfaction that I have fulfilled my promise to foster its growth to the best of my ability. In bidding you good-bye I hope you will not think it out of place that I should exhort you to continue with energy and perseverance those sanitary reforms upon which you have so courageously embarked. The sanitation of a great city is not a very popular undertaking; its processes are impeded by long-established prejudices as well as by inveterate customs and habits, nor even are its benefits very readily recognized. It has great obstacles to contend with in Europe, though now it is fortunately triumphant along the line, though it may be many a long year, or perhaps many decades, before any very considerable impression may be made upon the evils with which you are contending. You must not despair. There never was a truer saying than that cleanliness is akin to godliness, and a city that knows how to set its house in order, to adorn its thoroughfares, to garnish its chambers, and to clothe itself in robes of spotless purity, may well claim to be the Imperial Metropolis of the East.

In conclusion I beg to convey to you my deep sense of your generosity in recognizing in such warm and cordial terms the efforts of Lady Dufferin in the service of the women of India. The very fact that the exertions of a single woman should have led to the inauguration of this great movement, to the introduction into India of a considerable number of female doctors, to the establishment at almost all the centres of population of female medical schools, in which already native ladies are exhibiting remarkable proficiency in the studies they have undertaken, to the erection of hospitals for female patients, and to the multiplication of female wards in those which already exist from one end of the country to the other, and above, all, to the tender, graceful, and grateful expression of thanks which Lady Dufferin has received, not only from public bodies, municipal corporations, and political associations, but from hundreds and hundreds of princesses and great ladies of India as well as from their humbler sisters, is inexpressibly gratifying, for it shows how, even in the unchanging East, where improvement is too readily supposed to knock vainly at the gates of cast iron tradition, if only sympathy, kindness, and practical good sense inspire effort, the doors fly open and joyfully admit the train of blessings that follow the advance of all sound, well considered, and rational progress.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE OUDH TALOOKDARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

In replying to the address of the Talookdars of Oudh Lord Dufferin said:—"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in accepting this address from so representative and distinguished a body as the Talukdars of Oudh, especially as it is presented not only in their own name, but in the name of the large populations with which they are connected. It is very good of you to have come so long a distance to bid me farewell and to offer your congratulations on the honour recently conferred upon me by the Queen-Empress. The value of every honour from the Crown, however great it may be, is much enhanced when recognized by the voice of public opinion, as not inappropriately conferred. Being well aware of the intelligent interest you take in public affairs, I am glad to find that the leading measures of my administration have met with your approval, and that you comprehend the force of those considerations which have induced us to strengthen our frontiers on the West and to obviate the difficulties which were fast gathering in the East, by timely action in Burma. But though it is an imperative duty on the part of every Administration to provide for the external safety of the dominions entrusted to its charge, it is even more incumbent upon it to forward, as far as possible, their internal welfare and prosperity. Unfortunately the powers of Government in this direction are necessarily limited, and indeed are but little in comparison with what the people can do for themselves, still I have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been fortunate enough to initiate many considerable improvements in the administration of the country as well as to pass many important legislative measures and suggest lines of policy to the Provincial Governments, which in due time will produce results which will largely conduce to the general welfare of the community. I am especially sensible of the generous way in which you allude to Lady Dufferin's exertions for the well-being of your country-women. The sympathy and encouragement which she has received on all sides are most gratifying to her, and is only another proof of the intensity of the gratitude which such exhibition of kindness and sympathy never fails to evoke in the affectionate and sensitive disposition of the Indian people.

THE "HINDU" AND LORD DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 7.

The Hindu Congress organ says:—"This evening the Viceroy's speech appears wanting in courage, tact, and sagacity for which he has been always given credit in appearing as he is leaving the country. Of all men Lord Dufferin was expected to be most scrupulously fair in dealing with the question which engages the sympathy and active exertion of almost the whole educated population, yet the Viceroy passed a severe, one-sided, and incorrect judgment upon the popular movement conducted upon most rigidly loyal and constitutional lines. The intention of the Congress has been entirely mistaken."

THE MINISTER OF BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 7.

The Begum of Bhopal has applied for, and the Government of India has sanctioned, the reappointment of a Mahomedan Minister, and Imtiaz Ali, of Lucknow, succeeds Colonel Ward. The latter is spoken of as a likely appointment as Resident of Hyderabad.

THE VICEROY'S BODY GUARD.

Captain Muir vacates the command of the Body Guard next week, and will probably be succeeded by Captain Onslow, formerly the Adjutant.

CONFERENCE ON PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

It is reported that Mr. Barbour has accepted the assembly of a Conference on the provincial contracts with considerable reluctance.

THIBETAN AFFAIRS.

The fanatical monks of Lhassa are trying to prevent the Chinese Amban from negotiating direct with the British Government. He was, however, to have started for Phari on the 4th inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal with outward mails of 30th November left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, arrived here from Kurrachee yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 7.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Beronice from Bombay arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 7.

French mail steamer Ox us from Suez here at 11-40 a.m.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with Cotton.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1-4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	42 9-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £18,300,000; decrease, £200,000; public deposits, £3,800,000; decrease, £600,000; other deposits, £22,400,000; increase, £300,000; other securities £18,400,000; increase, £500 000; notes and gold £10,700,000; decrease, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, DEC. 6.

10 p.m.	77·2

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

16 a.m.	73·6
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 7.—The barometric changes of the past day are irregular and generally small in amount, except in the North Punjaub, where pressure has increased briskly. The high pressure area extends from North Punjaub to the Central Provinces; the low pressure area off Malabar Coast is less marked than for some days past. Calms prevail in Northern India and easterly winds in the Peninsula. The skies have generally cleared in Upper India, and temperature is falling rapidly. There is less cloud in South Madras, and rain has almost ceased to fall at present. Colombo, Mangalore and Mercara report slight showers.

LONDON IN THE NOVEMBER FOG.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 16.

FROM a calendar of the week compiled for the *People's Palace Journal*, I quote the following, which is an interesting bit of information referring to to-day and to the old church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street:—

"On this day, November 16th, is preached the Lion Sermon at St. Catherine Cree. Sir John Gager, Lord Mayor of London in 1646, left a sum of money for a sermon to commemorate his happy escape from a lion which he met while travelling in the desert. The preacher was to have twenty shillings, the clerk half a crown, the sexton a shilling, and the sum of £8-16-6 was to be divided among poor parishioners. It is not generally known," continues the compiler, who is evidently of a flippant nature, "that the lion went home and ordered a Man Sermon in commemoration of his deliverance from a man armed with a sword and a gun." "Any traveller," he further adds, in a jocose spirit, "who attends this ceremony is invided with great care among the officiating lions."

* * *

What a pity it is that in these days of great travelling and wild adventure the fashion for such ex Votos has died away. Instead of statues to Gordon and Stanley, which are very solid and very good, and are likely to last for ever, the poor curates of city churches would earn a guinea, the sexton would have his half-crown, and the clerk his shilling. But there must be so little left unsaid about that lion since 1646 that perhaps it is no such boon at all, and curates may be resigned to wait for such windfalls as 33s. 6d. for a marriage. South Kensington is not one of those places of which it is said as it is of Heaven, and also of the pretty gay little Irish metropolis, that there, there is no marrying and giving in marriage. From November till August, South Kensington is carpeted with rice; it is bestrewn with dainty satin slippers, and fragrant with fresh cut flowers. Other places have time to think of christening and of dying, but this gay quarter seems to dwell on nothing so serious as funerals, nor so frivolous and trifling as babies. It has nothing on its mind, but the fitting of white gloves; it has nothing to wear but wedding gowns and wedding favors. And the marrying season has come round again. The season for cooing like turtle-doves in pleasant places is over, and the season for tripping and skipping up and down hill and hollow is gone by, and the season for sitting in sheltered seaside nooks, or by the river under shady drooping trees is a thing of the past. But all these billings and cooings, these trippings and skippings, these walks and sittings have led to a certain end—a happy end, let us hope, for it is to most people youth's grand finale—marriage. And the doves that sat on trees apart and sighed sorely because they were divided by a few rustling boughs, may, in future, if marriage is not a failure, sit side by side and bill and coo together on a single branch.

* * *

The "Yeomen of the Guard," which is drawing such full houses at the Savoy, has a number of very sweet songs throughout the piece, but there is an unaccountable strain of sadness all through it that struck me as very depressing. It may be that the scene laid in the execution square with the grim old Tower of London for background is too realistic. I certainly felt the masked executioner and his assistants with block and chopper a little too suggestive for a farce, though I heard many people give a hearty laugh, as if their appearance in grim attire with blackened faces brought them no memory but of Bones and Banjo.

* * *

Mr. Grossmith as Jack Point relieves the sadness by his wit or his attempts at wit, for the jester is lovelorn and lowspirited. As he says of himself in his song, it is

"The moan of the merry man, moping mum,
Whose soul was sad, whose glance was glum,
Who sipped no sup, and who craved no crumb,
As he sighed for the love of a ladye!
Heighy! Heighdy!
Misery me, lackadaydy!
He sighed for the love of a ladye!

* * *

As the jester, Grossmith is simply perfect. Such twists and turns, such airs and such grimaces. And through all his quaint tricks such great grace of movement, such expression in every tone and in every gesture, even to the tips of his fingers. Mr. Courtisce Pounds, who acts Colonel Fairfax, is also excellent. And he has a charming voice, which was delightful to hear, especially in the ballad "Is life a boon." The words, too, are pretty, more than pretty; they are very simple, and touching, and true.

"Is life a boon?
If so, it must befall
That Death, whene'er he call,
Must call too soon.
Though resolve years he give,
Yet one would pray to live
Another moon!
What kind of plaint have I
Who perish in July,
I might have had to die
Perchance in June!

A philosophic way of going to meet the great destroyer or deliverer in whichever guise he comes, that is unfortunately not common.

* * *

Phœbe Meryll, in the "Yeomen of the Guard," tells very prettily how she would woo her suitor if she loved him. It is true that to suggest loving such a lover as hers, Wilfred Shadbolt, assistant jailor and tormentor, was on the face of it, except perhaps to himself, an impossibility. But Phœbe sang her song to this most lugubrious and unprepossessing of jailors and assistant tormentors, and fondled him all the time as artfully, and twisted his ringlets as sweetly as if she did really love him until she got what she required—a beautiful example to young women who find their better or worse halves rather less perfect than they expected. She tells him—

"Were I thy bride
Then the whole world beside
Were not too wide
To hold my wealth of love—
Were I thy bride!

Upon thy breast
My loving head would rest
As on her nest
The gen le turtle-dove—
Were I thy bride!

This heart of mine
Would be one heart with thine
And in that shrine
Our happiness would dwell—
Were I thy bride!

And all day long
Our lives should be a song;
No grief, no wrong
Should make my heart rebel—
Were I thy bride!

The silvery flute,
The melancholy lute
Were night owl's hoot
To my love-whispered coo—
Were I thy bride!

The skylark's thrill
Were but discordance shrill
To the soft thrill
Of wooing as I'd woo—
Were I thy bride!

The rose's sigh
Were as a carrion's cry
To lullaby
Such as I'd sing to thee—
Were I thy bride!

A feather's press
Were leaden heaviness
To my caress.
But then, of course, you see,
I'm not thy bride."

So ends up Miss Phœbe, who is not one of those folk of whom Jack Point says: "Every day they will be marrying, and there is none to cry "the pity of it," but a fool like me. Certainly there was none to cry "the pity of it" yesterday at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, where Miss Ruth Rivers Thompson, eldest daughter of Sir Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was married to Mr. Richard Arthur Bosanquet, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Bosanquet, of Dingeston Court, Monmouth. Tears at weddings went out long before the coming in of dress-improvers. And so there was no one yesterday to cry "the pity of it." The bride's father beamed as he gave away his child, and the bridesmaids beamed as they thought of the coming by-and-bye. And the best-man beamed, and the bridegroom beamed, and in spite of gloomy weather the world looked very bright and happy. The bride's dress of white duchesse satin was embroidered in front with pearls and richly draped with lace, and swept the church beautifully with yards of a rich train, and each family sent its quota of bridesmaids to make up the lucky number seven. There were the Misses Dora, Rachel, and Bertha Rivers Thompson, and the Misses Mary, Lloyd, Ethel, and Lilian Bosanquet, who all wore white china silk dresses with broad soft sashes and pretty tulle veils as a substitute for hats. I like the innovation of bridesmaid's veils. The soft folds of white tulle make such a delicate back-ground for a girl's face, that plain or pretty she must needs look well. Any one who has seen Miss Sophie Eyre as "She" will appreciate the wonderful value of a veil for enhancing effect. It brings out the most delicate color, it deepens the shadow, and its folds make a pleasant line—three very important items in the art of dressing to look well. Whether or no Mrs. Bosanquet calculated on these things, she at any rate achieved the best results. Lady Rivers Thompson gave a reception in the afternoon at her town house in South Kensington, and Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet left for Monmouthshire, with no despondent Jack Point to cry after them "the pity of it, oh the pity of it." Elsie's song would be more *apropos*:—

It is sung with the ring
Of the songs maids sing
Who love with a love life-long, O!

* * *

Miss Geraldine Ulmar as Elsie Maynard was fascinating and Miss Jessie Bond as Phœbe Meryll made a nice, coy, coquettish little flirt, and kissed her pretended brother with a fervour and an unction that would have excited suspicion in the most guileless. But the women were not at all equal to the men, though they certainly looked to greater advantage in sixteen century clothes. What Mrs. Oscar Wilde said last week of men's dark suits making such a good background for our dresses, is quite true. There was a great want of repose in the scenes where peasants and yeomen were all together. And even the solemn grey tower did not relieve the eye as much as one would expect. The effect was very good for the short time that the scene was moonlit, and the stage looked cold and blue against the gay little theatre, all glitter and gilding. But there was on the whole throughout the piece a little too much red and warm colour to make a pleasant picture.

* * *

The boxes were well filled with well-dressed women. A magpie dress of black and white (bretelles of black velvet knotted on the shoulder into a bow) was very striking. I do not favour strong contrasts—they single the wearer out from the crowd, which, if it is not the end aimed at, is unpleasant. A pure white dress cut low but with scarves drawn from the waist over the shoulders and meeting back and front in a V was very much more becoming. I also saw a charming dress of white Indian cashmere trimmed with a gold embroidery worked on a coral ground. Graduated bars of the embroidery relieved the plainness of the simple skirt, and of the bodice, which was cut in a high V. There were a great many black dresses, for, as every one says, black is so useful. But last week at the Somerville lecture on Rational dress we were warned that it is most unwholesome, so I cannot be expected to talk of any black dress with commendation. I must laugh when I think of pretty Mrs. Wilde's look of amused despair and her summing up of the whole evening's lecture with a great sigh as she said "I do believe everything is unhealthy."

THE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The LL.B. Examiners of this year, having undertaken to pass judgment upon 87 select and hard-working graduates of the Bombay University, have come to the conclusion that 70 of these were either dunces or idlers.

It is, therefore, interesting to examine the mode in which the examination was conducted. In the first place, with regard to the sorts of questions which were asked, I need not make any apology for quoting a single question as a specimen. In the paper on jurisprudence the following question is asked:—"What are the provisions of the English Foreign Enlistment Act? In what respects do they differ from the provisions of the American Act?" Now as the examiners have chosen to ask this question, it must be presumed that they themselves know by heart the provisions of the said Act. But I challenge them to name a single other member of the bar who has cared to perform this wonderful feat of memory; and it must be remembered that barristers alone are likely to get cases requiring a knowledge of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

I further challenge them to point out any sound principle on which they can justify such questions. They are perhaps supremely indifferent to the true object of the University in prescribing the study of Jurisprudence in India. Their object, as I understand it, is that the study of Law should be well grounded in the general principles of Jurisprudence, that the students should be familiar with the main features of Ancient Law, and of that noble monument of the genius of a mighty race—the Roman Law,—and lastly with the general principles of International Law. It was certainly no part of their object to encourage a habit of cramming the minute details of a Foreign Enlistment Act, and other infinite and obscure corners of the subject. The examiners have manifestly ignored in a gross manner the noble intention of the University. While puzzling over the pages of Markby, of Sandars and Kent, and the luminous passages of Sir Henry Maine—(Oh! for more men of Maine's type)—their eyes seem to have been attracted only by the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and especially by the points of difference between the English and the American Acts. I for one and many other students were too well aware of the importance attached to cramming. And we had taken the greatest pains to remember the said provisions and many other details of that kind. But unfortunately in the examination hall I could not recollect them within the exceedingly short time allowed to us, and I had to content myself with giving only the substance of them. I learn that I got no marks for the answer. So far with regard to the method of drawing questions.

Next comes the method of examining the answer. The examiners seem to expect that the answers should exactly correspond to the very words of the sections of the different codes and so the particular construction put upon them by a particular judge in a particular decision. If there is any difference, however slight or reasonable, the marks are cut down to more than one-third, or sometimes to nothing. Now, it is notorious that judges themselves constantly differ in opinions; they are persons of experience; they have ample time to think; they have the benefit of hearing counsel for and against a case, and of referring to appropriate books in cases of doubt, and yet they differ, and their judgments are often reversed on appeal. And our examiners give us the facts of some obscure decided case, and although we are without any of the advantages enumerated above, we are expected, on the spur of the moment, to decide and think like judges.

To add to all these hardships, the authorities have thought fit to raise to 50 per cent. the minimum number of marks necessary to enable candidates to pass. The merits of this innovation and its results are best known to the authors themselves. They best know whether the men who passed under the old and less severe tests are not far more competent, energetic, and sound lawyers than the younger generation who pass successively through torturing examinations like so many furnaces. When the Syndics and the Senators assembled in the Convocation Hall, they best see in the hollow eyes and sunken cheeks of the graduates the mischievous effects of the new system. In the fact that very few or none of the new race of graduates do anything worth mentioning after they pass, they plainly see how the new and rigorous system of examinations has encouraged the cramming faculty at the expense of the thinking and critical. But if the University thinks that severe examinations are necessary, does it not follow that the examiners, in order to qualify themselves for their office, must pass even stricter examinations than those imposed upon their poor examinees.

But the wonder of all wonders is that persons who themselves have passed on the cheapest possible terms—persons who can secure their gowns without having to pass through a formidable series of examinations, like the P.E., the first B.A., and the second B.A., or without having to obtain 50 per cent of marks—these very persons forget themselves and their antecedents the moment they become examiners, and in examining others, adopt a standard which, if adopted in their own case, would surely have made the bar far less accessible to them than it actually is. I am informed by barristers that the test they had to pass through in England was easy as compared with the LL.B. of Bombay.

What is the conclusion to be drawn from these facts and from the disastrous result of the LL.B. this year? Either that the examiners have been unduly harsh or capricious this year, or that the candidates of this particular year were unusually dull or ill-prepared. Any judicious person will easily perceive that the latter alternative is far more improbable than the former. The candidates are persons who have already passed through many severe examinations, and they cannot become dunces for the purposes of this examination only. Nor can they be said to be all ill-prepared. Had they made a conspiracy this year to come unprepared for the examination? What motive had they in doing so, and in doing so only this year? It is needless to say that all these and other similar suppositions would be most absurd and ridiculous. Therefore the first alternative of the above conclusion is the only one which is tenable and possible. It is far more likely that three examiners should be guilty of error or severity rather than that 70 graduates should happen to be all dunces, or should make a conspiracy against their own vital interests. On the whole the result of this year is exceptionally disastrous—a fact which must be noticed and not lightly passed over by the University.

Finally, I appeal to that great depository of learning—the University—and to the most learned Bench and the Bar, to think whether they will any longer tolerate a method of examination which has been doing irreparable injury to the flower of the rising generations of India—a method which has converted examinations into a mere speculation, and whose death-knell is being rung by eminent men of letters in England and on the Continent of Europe.—Yours, &c.,

AN AGGRIEVED CANDIDATE.

LORD SALISBURY AND BLACK MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As in certain quarters the statement of your London correspondent that Lord Salisbury had spoken of Mr. Dadabhai Nawroji as a "black man" in his speech at Edinburgh was disbelieved, allow me to say that this is not the first time that his Lordship has shown his contempt for the people of this country on account of their colour. In the debate which took place in the House of Lords on the Ilbert Bill on the 9th of April 1883 on the motion of Lord Lytton, Lord Salisbury took a leading part and concluded his speech as follows:—

"For the sake merely of gratifying the feelings—or, if you like, the legitimate ambition—of a small number of native Government servants, the Government are promoting an hostility which will be far more dangerous than the hostility of *the coloured millions of India*." (Hansard, Vol. 277, page 1801.)

This passage was read out at a public meeting in England by a friend of mine—"a blackman," as Lord Salisbury would call him, in the year 1885, and I remember very well that the audience at that meeting, consisting of nearly a thousand English ladies and gentlemen, expressed their indignation at Lord Salisbury's language by means of hisses and cries of "shame!" when the words "the coloured millions of India" were read.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 7. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, DEC. 5.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps has commenced to bring itself into evidence here. The local (A) company is commanded by Captain A. R. Anderson with Lieutenants W. B. Wright and G. R. Richardson. The drills, three times a week, are well attended, as from 30 to 40 members turn out from a total strength of about 60. With a view to holding sports for the company during the Christmas holidays money is being raised, and for that purpose a concert by amateurs was given last night in the Railway Institute building. It was very gratifying to all interested that it went off so well. All the seats were taken and the performance was really satisfactory, considering that nearly all the amateurs who took part had never previously performed in public.

The following was the programme:—

PART.—I.

Part Song.—"In this hour"—Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Richardson. Miss Rowbotham, Miss Houlston, Rev. P. Bartlett, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Murray, Mr. Abraham.
Song.—"The Midshipmite"—Rev. P. Bartlett.
Song.—"Pierrot"—Mrs. Richardson.
Song.—"Why are you waandering here, I pray?"—Mr. McCloughin.
Song.—"Gates of the West"—Mr. Wright.
Trio.—"Hark! Apollo Strikes the Lyre"—Mrs. Partridge, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Murray.
Song.—"Song of the Pirate"—Mr. Abraham.

PART.—II.

Part Song—"Where art thou, Beam of Light?"—Mrs. Partridge, Miss Rowbotham, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Murray.
Song.—"The Village Blacksmith"—Mr. Murray.
Song.—"The Kerry Dance"—Mrs. Richardson.
Violin Solo.—Mr. Graham.
Recitation.—"An Aged Stranger"—Mr. McCloughin.
Duet.—"The Larboard Watch"—Mr. Murray and Mr. Abraham.
Song.—"The Skipper and his Boy"—Mr. Lockyer.
Part Song.—"Good-night, Beloved"—Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Rowbotham, Miss Houlston, Rev. P. Bartlett, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Abraham.

It must be observed that the trio "Hark Apollo strikes the Lyre," has been expunged, because the lyre was missing and also Apollo. The song "Why are you wandering here, I pray?" gave rise to the idea that Apollo had perhaps pursued his lyre into a grove, where there was a maid practising deception on an inquisitive old man, who wanted to know why she was "frivolling" in that locality. But the omission notwithstanding, the performance was so appreciated that it is already proposed to have another entertainment of the kind during this month.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.

THE Lotteries in the Gymkhana Scratch Races to be run this afternoon at the Flats, Race Course, were drawn last evening as under:—

1ST RACE.—"WORLEE STAKES."

	Rs.
Value of Lottery	130
Teddy the Rover	11
Nero	5
Sir Harry	9
Joey	24
Old Boy	47
	Rs. 226

2ND RACE.—"BUGGY STAKES."

Value of Lottery	130
Julius Cæsar	9
Cormorant	25
Burmah	5
Bob	6
Dolly	35
Fireworks	12
	Rs. 222

3RD RACE.—"POLO STAKES."

	Rs.
Value of Lottery	130
Ice cream	44
Laetus	37
Aftab	50
Jerry	12
Skipper	9
	Rs. 282

4TH RACE.—"WALER STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of Lottery	130
Pin tail	30
Florican	16
Bob	51
Warrior	14
	Rs. 241

A good deal of interest naturally attaches to these races, the competitors being exclusively Bombay men, and the Pari-Mutual or totalizer should attract a numerous sporting fraternity. The Races commence at 3-45 p.m. sharp. Appended is the copy of the race card:—

1ST RACE.—3-45 p.m. "The Worlee Stakes."
Mr. Bertie's b a h Teddy the Rover, 11st., Owner ... 0
Mr. Benson's g a h Nero, 11st., Owner ... 0
Mr. E. Smith's g a h Sir Harry, 11st., Owner ... 0
Mr. Brook's b a h Joey, 11st. Owner ... 0
Mr. Trevithick's b a h Oldboy, 11st., Captain Phayre ... 0

2ND RACE.—"The Buggy Stakes," 4-10 p.m.
Mr. Reddie's Julius Cæsar, e w g, 12st. 7lb., Mr. Gordon ... 0
Mr. Joseph's Cormorant, ewg 12st. 7lb., Mr. Graham 0
Mr. Striven Burmah, e a h 10st. 7lb., Mr. Lee ... 0
Mr. Striven Bob, c a h 10st. 7lb., Mr. Munro ... 0
Mr. Lyttleton Dolly, w d m 10st. 7lb., Owner ... 0
Mr. Luard's Fireworks, c d m 10st. 7lb., Mr. Everard 0

3RD RACE.—"The Polo Stakes" 4-30 p.m.
Mr. Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st., Owner ... 0
Mr. Cobbold's ch a p Laetus, 11st., Owner ... 0
Mr. Provost's b a p Aftab, 11st., Capt. Phayre ... 0
Mr. Graham's b a p Jerry, 11st., Mr. Charles ... 0
Mr. Barton's b a p Skipper, 10st. 11b, Mr. Everard ... 0

4TH RACE.—"The Waler Stakes" 4-50 p.m.
Mr. H. Symon's ch w m Florican, Mr. Cobbold ... 0
Mr. H. Symon's b w g Pintail, Mr. Graham ... 0
Mr. Brook's b w g Bob, Owner ... 0
Mr. Benson's g w g Warrior, Owner ... 0

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 16th Bombay Infantry have arrived at Nagpur. The head-quarters and band go on to Raipur, a wing only remaining here on account of scarcity of houses. The 23rd Madras Infantry leave for Belgaum next week.

LANCE CORPORAL ROBINSON, a promising young soldier of the 2nd Leicesters, was drowned on Sunday morning, the 25th November, in the tank near the Ordnance Artificers' Lines on the north side of the Pagoda, in Rangoon. This is the fourth person that has been drowned in this tank in the last two years.

A DESERTER from one of the European regiments stationed at Bareilly was arrested by the millitary police on the arrival of the mail train on the 3rd. He had secreted himself under one of the seats of an upper-class carriage and emerged from his hiding place when the train arrived here, much to the astonishment of the passengers.

AT an examination held at Allahabad and Dinapore on the 27th November 1888 the following officers passed the examination in subjects "A" and "B" for promotion:—At Allahabad: Lieutenant J. G. White and Second-Lieutenant H. Y. L'Estrange, 1st East Surrey Regiment; and at Dinapore: Lieutenant C. Radcliffe, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

IT has been decided to dispense with the primary medical examination of recruits for the Regular Army, and no civil medical practitioners will be appointed hereafter to examine men enlisted for the Army, and those now holding such appointments will be discontinued from the 1st of April 1889. After attestation the recruit will be sent for medical examination to the station at which the final approval is to be carried out.

A NEW Royal Warrant affecting the pay and retirement of veterinary surgeons has been issued. The Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, will select every year a number of veterinary surgeons to remain in the service. Veterinary Surgeons appointed after the 22nd April 1878 may retire on the completion of 10 years' service, receiving a gratuity of £300. If the Secretary of State deems it expedient that such retirement shall take place, or the Secretary of State may dispense with their services after 10 years' service, granting them a gratuity of £800. The following alterations in rates of pay have been made:—Veterinary surgeon of the 1st class 16s. per day. If promoted to that rank after 31st May 1888 15s. 6d. per day. After 5 years' service in that class 18s. per day. If promoted to that rank after the 31st May 1888 17s. 6d. per day. After ten years' service in that class £1 per day. After 15 years' service in that class £1 2s. per day. After 20 years' service in that class £1 4s. per day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

C COMPANY.

THE "Wyer Cup Competition" was competed for on the 7th inst. The following are the scores:—

No.	Rank and Names.	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
1	Vol. F. W. Fido	29	34	63
2	Corl. Sergt.

were all deck passengers, some of them were for Porebunder.

How many passengers landed at Dwarkar ?—Only two.

When did she leave ?—About 12-30.

How was the sea ?—As usual, smooth.

Mr. Russel : Were there any indications of a storm ?—No.

By Mr. Smetham : I saw the Captain, who was on the bridge. The mate was with him. All the crew were doing their duties.

The President : Is there a telegraph station at Dwarkar ?—No. The nearest station is 80 miles off, at Jamnagar. The Captain did not speak to me about the weather.

Hajee Cassum Tar Mahomed, the agent at Porebunder, stated he remembered the 8th November last, and being asked by Mr. Frere if he remembered what kind of weather it was replied it was very strong with heavy rains. The sea was very rough and the wind very strong from eastward. I remember the Vaiturna coming to Porebunder about a quarter of a mile off the harbour.

How far was this from the bunder ?—About a mile or a mile and a half.

There were passengers waiting to go on board ?—Yes, about one hundred. The Vaiturna whistled twice, when she arrived and when she left. She stopped about 5 or 7 minutes, but did not anchor. The sea was running too high for any of the passengers to go on board.

You looked at her through a telescope ?—Yes.

Did you notice if her awnings were down or up ?—I am not sure of that.

The storm increased that night ?—Yes, very much. It blew very hard and several houses were damaged by the wind.

The President : Did the wind change directions ?—Yes, it blew from the north on Friday morning and then all the damage was done. It rained and blew all night from the eastward.

By Mr. Russel :—Several boats were swamped and one buggalow sank when the gale increased. The sky became unusually dark and the weather very cold. The weather was so bad and the sea so rough that the passengers went back to town. The Vaiterna had no flag of distress, and there is no shelter for steamers. There is a telegraph station at Porebunder.

By the President : What did you do when the Vaiturna left?—I slept all that night—(laughter)—and telegraphed next day about it.

The company's agent at Mangrole stated that the Vaiturna passed at about 9 p.m. on the 9th. November.

Mr. Frere : How could you tell it was the Vaiturna ?—I recognised it by the electric lights. The weather was very bad all the evening, and grew worse by night. At 1 a.m. next morning the gale was at its worst. The Vaiturna was about 1 or 1½ mile, her ordinary distance, from the bunder.

Many boats were wrecked and damage done on shore.

Mr. F. Chambers, examined by Mr. Frere, said :—Until the end of July last I was the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. I have continued making my observations since I have been Meteorological Reporter.

Have you tried to make out the course of the cyclone which passed along the Kathiawar coast on the 9th November last ?—Yes, I have drawn three charts for the course which those cyclone will pursue across the coast between 8 a. m. of the 8th and 8 a. m. of the 9th. I have made my observations from the logs of ships and from the observations recorded at all the small observatories in Western India. The cyclone is the same one which crossed the Madras coast on the 1st November. It passed out into the Arabian Sea, near Mangalore. On the 2nd of the same month it continued to move out to sea until the 6th, when it was in long. 67° E. and lat. 16° N. It then curved round towards the north-east and reached Kathiawar coast on the 9th. On the 10th the cyclone passed over the Gulf of Cutch.

Mr. Frere : Is there a proper system of reporting observations, so that you could tell before hand of cyclones and warn steamers ? I consider the present system a most defective one.

In what way ? Well, observations are received only from coast stations : they should be received from inland stations as well. No observations are received from any station between Surat and Karachi.

Would it have been possible, with a proper system, to have warned steamers of bad or cyclonic weather ? Yes, if we had had telegraphic observations from inland stations on the 8th it would certainly have been possible to have given a warning of the approach of the cyclone, as there were slight indications of it even on the 7th.

Will you describe from the charts the progess of the cyclone ? On the 7th the barometer was much below the normal height along the coast of Kathiawar, and the winds showed a tendency to circulate in a cyclonic manner. On the 8th the indications of the approach of the cyclone were very definite. The observations of that date show that the centre of the cyclone was about 200 miles to the S. W. of Porebunder. There were abnormal winds at that time which were very decidedly cyclonic.

Do you suggest that there should be observations between Surat and Karachi ? Observatories already exist at most of these stations, but there are not enough telegraphic stations. If we had more daily telegraphic communication of the observations made at existing stations, it would be easy to give notice of the approach of cyclones and bad weather.

By Mr. Russel : From your chart you say the cyclone passed over Porebunder and Mangrole on the 8th ? Porebunder, Mangiore, Dwarka, and Bhooj were affected on the 8th by the cyclonic winds. The evidence given by the agent of the company and the bad weather on the coast entirely bears out the evidence of the other observations I have received from all stations.

Mr. Russel : After hearing the evidence and from the observations you made are you of opinion that the Vaiturna was caught in that cyclone ? I think there can be little doubt of it.

Mr. Russel : I suppose that cyclone was such a violent one as to try the very best ship ? No, it was not a very severe one.

Mr. Russel : But it was severe enough to try a ship ? Yes, several of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers passes through it without damage, and they do not pass very much further off the shore than the other coasting boats do. The Pachumba was one of the boats I refer to.

The President : Have you any suggestions to offer as to the improvement of the Meteorological Department ? I have already submitted as a scheme to Government for utilising the meteorological observations that are already made on this side of India.

The President : Do you wish to say anything further ? I think it would be desirable that storm-signalling stations should be established at Porebunder and Veraval, which are both now in telegraphic communication with Bombay. And I think an observatory ought to be established at Veraval.

Mr. George Macrorval, an architect in the Government Dockyard, was examined with regard to the stability of the Vaiturna. He stated that she was so lightly built that she could not have encountered a severe cyclone with safety.

As the Captain of the Savitri, which had encountered some rough weather about the same time as the Vaiturna was away from Bombay, and Mr. Frere desired to call him, the court adjourned till Monday at noon.

Before the President left the bench, Mr. Smetham enquired when the court of enquiry, sitting on the Eden Hall, would deliver judgment. Mr. Cooper replied that the court would deliver judgment at 2 p.m. on Monday.

COLLEGIANS *VS.* APPRENTICES.

THE question is often asked why educated young men do not succeed as well in obtaining employment as do boys who have grown up in trade, and received their education and experience along with the hard knocks commonly called "getting the eye-teeth out." That the fact, as thus stated, is true cannot be denied. The precise reason would, perhaps, be hard to find, but there are many things which the mind recurs to at once as having a bearing on the subject.

First, college-bred young men are without experience on the practical side of life. The pushing, alert business man is not particularly impressed with the value of a college degree in fore-casting the future, or determining the value of "job lots," because he knows business is not a theory at all, but a hard fact. Then, too, collegians often give themselves superior airs, which do not go down with their associates, the majority of whom have received honourable scars in their fight with circumstances and have little tenderness for carpet knights. Moreover, the impressionable and formative period of life having been spent in the school room, they have not acquired that alertness, that power to grasp a business situation or problem and instantly solve it. Nothing in their school books has taught them the shrewd, watchful readiness which competition makes necessary. Their refined mental discipline is almost useless and at once upon entering the field of trade they find they have a great deal to unlearn. It is not to be denied that a three-dollar clerkship and the slow, painful climb to business manhood must seem insulting to a young fellow who can toss off Greek hexameters on call or deliver an oration on Ciceronian Latin. We are far from denying the value of academic training to the professional man, but the tradesman's requirements are different.

Take the young fellow who left school as soon as he mastered the rule of three, and entered upon the struggle for existence. His mind was open to all impressions—he learned business without knowing that he was learning, as a child learns to talk. He has formed business habits unconsciously. His mind was moulded to alertness, rapidity of thought, promptitude of action, the requiremeats of business character. Let us illustrate. Take a little fellow of eight or nine years, brought up in a well-regulated home and place him beside the street arab, bootblack, or newsboy. On the score of mental activity and practical knowledge and shrewdness the latter will run him to cover in two minutes. Does not some such difference exist between the educated young man and the one to whom business has been a matter of daily life since early youth, which makes employers prefer the latter ? Is there not some way of combining an intellect with a practical business training which will inure to the benefit of all concerned ? We have no desire to discourage intellectual ambition, but the majority of mankind must work for their living, and the time to receive necessary training for that work must, to accomplish the best results, be commended in youth.—*Scientific American.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

FRENCH MANNERS.

THE current number of *Scribner's Magazine* contains an American criticism of the manners of our French neighbours which is on the whole flattering. The writer comparing French manners and American, observes :—

French manners are gentle. A certain mildness of demeanour, which is among us mainly confined to such individuals as do not fear the consequences of failure in self-assertion, is everywhere observable. The fiercely mustachioed concierge shares it with the blind academician. It is the rarest imaginable chance to hear an oath. There is something feeble and inefficient, an acknowledgment of inarticulateness, about the intenser sort of expletives, which are wholly foreign to the French temper, accustomed to perfect facility and adequacy of expression. Similarly with slang. French *argot* is almost a language by itself. Slang as we comprehend the term and as Walt Whitman eulogises and employs it—namely, as the riotous medium of the under-languaged—is unknown. One may in a week hear more oaths and more slang of the coarse and stupid sort in Wall Street, at the seaside, in the hotel corridors and street-cars and along the sidewalks of New York and Philadelphia, say, and in public generally among us, than in the length and breadth of France in a year. There is not the same burlesque of "heartiness," the same slapping on the back, and the same insistent invitations to drink, the same *brulate*, in fine there is infinitely more gentleness. Their occasional savagery strikes us as ineffective and amateur, their fury seems fustian. The "rapier-thrusts" of sarcasm, the kind of writing and talking to which some of our newspapers apply their most eulogistic epithet "scathing," the bitter banter to which not a few of the best bred of our young girls seem just now especially addicted, would excite amazement in France.

PERSONALITIES.

Persiflage, there is never personal when it is not also good-natured. In any event there is far less of it than of compliment ; and this compliment is less factitious than are our personalities of the uncomplimentary kind. The difference shows an important temperamental distinction as well as anything can. The French are as inclined to the amiable, the agreeable, the social, the impersonal as we are to avoid being the dupe of these qualities ; perhaps they are less duped than we are, and at any rate the amount of fruitless friction which the save over us is very great. Indeed with us this friction grows by natural selection ; it is popular because, conscious of immense kindliness at bottom and our own withers being for the moment unwrung, we like to see the galled jade wince. The Chamber of Deputies is sometimes a bear garden, and the air is thick with denunciation, but such a speech as Mr. Blaine's famous characterisation of Mr. Conkling's of Mr. Curtis was never heard there. In private life there is more pointed *malice*, more gaiety, and more gossip—if possible—in a Parisian *salon* than in a Fifth Avenue drawing-room or on a Newport piazza ; but there is nothing of what we have come to know as personal "rallying," and the gossip is about the absent.

"HEWING AGAG IN PIECES."

We, on the other hand, are all familiar, Mr. Arnold reminds us, with the notion of "hewing Agag in pieces," and our ungentleness of manners proceeds largely from the astonishing way in which this Teutonic and Puritanic passion has penetrated our very nature. How English literature witnesses this from the time of Milton to the very latest number of the *Saturday Review* we all know. The greatest and kindliest natures are not exempt from it on the other side of the water. Not only does Macaulay riot in it but such a good-natured soul as Mr. Joames Yellowplush indulges in many a swing of the axe—when Agag is for the moment personated by Bulwer, let us say. Not only is the hewing done with the grandiose strokes of Carlylean brutality, but it is amiably and dexterously performed by the advocate *par excellence* of "sweet reasonableness" and the chief critic of the custom Mr. Mathew Arnold himself. Carlyle's description of Mr. Swinburne as "sitting in a sewer and adding to it" differs mainly by its outrageousness from the implacable way in which a long catalogue of saints and sinners is subjected at the hands of Mr. Arnold to an illumination as indiscreet as it is discriminating. There is much discussion as to whether it is as a critic or a poet that he will appeal to "the next ages," but there is a side of his admirable and elevated genius in virtue of which it is not difficult occasionally to fancy him gracing the Pantheon of the future in the harmonious guise of Apollo flaying Marsyas. No Anglo-Saxon would wish Mr. Arnold different, but it is worth pointing out that the respectably sized and felicitously executed "Dancial" which might be coll cted from his works is incontestably due to the personal attitude, the personal way of looking at many questions and discussing many subjects. His gentleness in consequence is rather express than ingrained and now and then has something feline in its velvety caress.

CANOID CRITICISM.

In this country, I think, we are less disposed to conscientiousness. At any rate our more refined spirits are—from the various reasons which spring from the American differentiation of the race. We have more room, and more quality. Our manners are affected by our greater amenity. But we do not need the abundant testimony of the daily journals to assure us how thoroughly personal we are, in general, our point of view, how instinctive is our protest against the impersonal and artistic way of discussing and deciding any serious problem, how distrustful we are of the earnestness of what they heard no personal interest, which makes a great difference to a sentence," says Emerson somewhere, "whether or no there be a man behind it." That is our universal feeling. It is impossible to conceive the serene and charitable Emerson finding the flaying of Marsyas work so congenial as to be worthy his best and most vivacious effort, but it cannot be doubted that the operation would awaken his interest and, if neatly performed, win his approval. To the most malicious Frenchman on the other hand, the flaying of Marsyas by Apollo would seem a work of supererogation. Neither in literature nor in life does he practise it. "That is a fine legend, a most significant myth," he would remark to us, "but you materialise it atrociously. The only part of it with which we are directly and actively concerned is the contest—that part which Raphael painted with a real personal feeling, as you may see in the Louvre. The consequences to its competence of its insolence are, as he has sometimes alised them in the Vatican, natural and necessary ; they follow without the interposition of the god, who was born for higher things. Agag is sure to be satisfactorily hewn in pieces, and the work is accomplished by the matter-of-course operation of impersonal forces. Individually and socially we are only concerned with recognising Agag when we see him and with showing ourselves superior to him. He is so little liked among us, his following is so entirely inconsiderable compared with that he can boast among you that his fate, indeed, is sealed from the beginning. To denounce him would be to utter platitudes."

ACROSS THE GREENLAND ICE.

NEWS has been received of the safety of Dr. Erithiof Nansen, the young Norwegian naturalist, who, with a small suite, made an attempt to cross on foot the whole breadth of the inland glaciers of Greenland, a distance of some 400 miles. The following particulars of his previous journey are given :—

Some years ago Dr. Nansen made a trip in a whaler along the ice-bound coasts, and it then occurred to him that the entire breadth of the peninsula might be crossed by a party of strong and experienced climbers skilful in the use of the Norwegian snow-shoe, and carrying sufficient provisions, utensils, and arms along with them in sledges. Instead of taking his start from the colonies on the west, he chose to land on the uninhabited and almost unknown shore, first, because that would reduce his voyage to a single trip across; next, because he cleverly calculated that the urgent necessity of reaching some settlement on the opposite coast would nerve his own and his partners' efforts.

ORGANIZING THE EXPEDITION.

The preliminary difficulty of raising the pecuniary means for the expedition having been removed by the generosity of Mr. Augustus Gamel, a Danish merchant, numerous volunteers offered their services, and from among them Dr. Nansen selected, with the greatest care his three Norwegian followers, who were Lieut. Dietrichson, Mr. Sverdrop, a sailor, and the farmer Christianson. To these, all first class Skirunners and experienced in mountaineering, were added two Lapps—Samuel Raita and Ravna. The provisions and utensils were compressed into a minimum of space and of weight, and all implements were prepared with the utmost consideration of strength and durability. When all was ready the chief of the party took his doctor's degree in Christiania, and started for Copenhagen.

STARTING ON THE JOURNEY.

It was not without some difficulty that the doctor and his companions were landed on the ice rim outside the Sermilik Fjord, on the eastern Greenland coast. Owing to the want of folder, a pony which they had brought with them had to be killed. The party had a light boat to help them over open spaces in the water, and their first advance, as seen from the vessel, appeared quite satisfactory. The last that was seen of them was some hours later, when, from a huge ice-block, they waved their adieu and disappeared in the fog. Since then until now nothing has been known of the party, fear and hope struggling for the upper hand. We now learn that not less than twelve days were spent on the ice before they reached *terra firma*, and it will most likely turn out that this part of the expedition was the most trying and the most dangerous. The actual journey across, beginning on the 15th of August took forty-six days. The distance being about 400 miles, this gives a daily average of less than ten miles, but it appears that when the party had reached an altitude of some 7,500ft. a northern snowstorm compelled them to deviate from their intended course, whereby the actual distance traversed has evidently been much incessed. The highest altitude registered was over 10,000f., and here they found a temperature of from 40 deg. to 50 deg. C.

THE JOURNEY OVER.

At the end of September the descent, the last but not least dangerous portion of the trip, was made—not at the colony of Christianshaab, as first intended, but in a small bay not far from Godthaab. Dr. Nansen and Mr. Sverdrup here built a kind of boat or floating raft from their sleeping-bags and some drift timber, and, leaving behind the four others, managed to reach Godthaab. Here they found that the last vessel for this season had left, and the *Fox* (of Sir Allan Young fame) had also gone ; but some mishap to the engine had compelled the steamer to return for repairs, and it was only half an hour before the second starting that the kajak-men, paddling with all speed from the north, were observed.

COMPELLED TO WINTER IN GREENLAND.

The captain was unable to take Dr. Nansen and his followers, and they will be compelled to stay over the wintpr at Godthaab ; but as the this colony is, relatively speaking quite a big place they will have every comfort that civilization and human company can afford.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

MR. T. B. WALFORD contributes an article to the *St. James's Gazette* which cannot fail to interest readers of the works of this deservedly popular author. He commences :—

Every one nowadays knows who and what Charlotte Bronte was. One of six children of a shaggy Irish parson—a parson with a wit and a temper—a cunning, crafty, cruel, almost intolerable temper ; the one sensible act of whose life (if we except his marriage) would seem to have been his dropping his veritable and terrible patronymic of "Prunty" for the more euphonious and harmonious "Bronte." Every one knows, further, that of these six children—soon to be motherless children—three were destined to fame, each in her own degree ; and that were aliens would seem to have interfered between a fourth and a like reward.

The two elder daughters had sunk into an early grave ere anything beyond the merest infantile buds of promise had been put forth by the younger ones ; and therefore it is impossible to say whether or not Maria and Elizabeth might not also have won their spurs ; but all who ever knew or dwelt within ken of Branwell Bronte were unanimous in their belief that genius was loudly asserting itself in the brief heyday of his youth and innocence, and that to the shame and sorrow of his lamentable career and early death, was added in the breasts of his family a deep-seated pang of regret for that future which had erst seemed in store for the only son and brother of the house. The picture of the four lonely little ones, bereft of their mother, neglected by their father, hustled out of the way by Tabby—the Yorkshire lass, semi-nurse, semi-cook, semi everything—and utterly without amusement or playthings, has been set before the world once for all so vividly and so graphically that it is as familiar to us as a well-worn print or time-honoured engraving.

INVENTING THEIR OWN PLAY.

We know that then and there the little band, from sheer stress of circumstances, set to work to invent their own play, and that the play presently ran away with the players ; the thing of their own creation domineered over their creators—until at length, years after, there came a day when Charlotte, busy upon her own fiery secret, accidentally discovered that the shy Emily too had "dared to commit her soul to paper," and then and there Anne, "blushing as was her wont, also poured some hidden treasure of the kind into her elder sister's lap." Each had found the hidden spring whose waters, once tasted, are too sweet ever to be relinquished ; yet, strange to say, it was not the irrepressible desire to let loose the fountain and free the imprisoned thoughts with which each young bosom was full to bursting, that impelled "Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell" to their first great prose ventures. Their modest volume of poems—we scarce need mention it—had been a failure ; and money—money, that all-penetrating spur—was urgently, desperately needed. To make money, Charlotte Bronte wrote "The Professor." And she defends herself, and rightly, for so doing. There was nothing degrading nor ridiculous in the project ; neither would it seem in the slightest degree to have militated against the value of the book. But "The Professor" needed "Jane Eyre" to run before it. Rochester had to pave the way both for Paul Emanuel and Dr. John. The poor soiled battered MS.—never refreshed by a new title-page nor a clean cover—would reappear with cruel regularity and "time to time," after each despatch to a fresh publisher, until the very sight of the thick roll, "defiled with another refusal," must have made sick the heart of the courageous and undaunted girl, whose first thought, nevertheless, was ever "Where next ?" All in vain, "The Professor" remained unpublished during the lifetime of its author. But "Jane Eyre" was begun under the very shadow of this failure.

"JANE EYRE."

A few kindly words, a promise of future consideration, and a suggestion as to the shape of a new venture, secured for one of the first publishing firms in London the inestimable privilege of possessing Charlotte Bronte's great work. It is a mistake to suppose "Jane Eyre" went the round like the luckless "Professor." The book was accepted at once, and though published anonymously, as we have said, it took the whole of England by storm. "Reality, deep significant reality, is its characteristic," wrote George Lewes in *Fraser*. "It is a book to make the pulses gallop and the heart beat" came from the *Atlas*. What the *Quarterly Review* said is almost too well known to need repetition, as the woman who "for some sufficient reason had long since forfeited the society of her own sex" has since had her cause espoused and her traducers scathed and shrivelled up by a score of pens like pen-knives.

"SHIRLEY."

"Shirley," Charlotte Bronte's next work : albeit a more healthy, wholesome, and equable tale ; a tale which at once found favour with everybody, and brought with it, we are told, "an outcry of praise" even from the few who had condemned its predecessor or would assuredly never have struck home nor sting to the quick—never, short, have penetrated below the surface—had it not been for the gimlet, as it were, of "Jane Eyre." "Shirley" is brimful of masterly sketches of character and life ; it is witty, it is entertaining, it is full of vivacity and interest ; but it is not great. There is a kind of dreadful power in the one which is lacking in the other. This is the more strange in that, during the interval which had elapsed between the publication of "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley" the Rev. A. Bell, the husband of the Rev. J. F. Franks, of Salem, Massachusetts. At the close Mr. Chamberlain and his wife walked out of the church together, and were immediately driven to Endicott House, where friends and guests joined them at the wedding breakfast. The mansion was profusely decorated with flowers from the Whit House conservatory. On all sides there were great vases filled with roses. In response to the personal congratulations of President Cleveland at the breakfast, Mr. Chamberlain spoke briefly, and showed much feeling.

PARTLY PARISIAN, PARTLY PURITAN.

The bridal presents were very elaborate, chief among them being a cheque for a substantial sum from her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody ; a diamond and sapphire necklace from her uncle in London ; a diamond and sapphire crescent for the hair, a pair of diamond and sapphire bracelets, and a diamond ring, from Mr. Chamberlain ; and a diamond crescent from her father. The bridal trousseau includes seven dresses, made by Worth, of Paris ; and, following an old Puritan fashion, the parents have added an extensive supply of fine, daintily embroidered. The old Puritan custom absolutely provides for household linen of the best quality as part of a bridal outfit.

M. RENAN ON THE HEBREW PROPHETS.

ACCORDING to Mr. Ernest Renan, the Hebrew Prophets were Socialists of the most advanced and terrible type. The eminent Academician has elaborated this theory in the second volume of his "History of the People Israel," which is about to see the light in a short time.

This new production from M. Renan's pen begins, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with the reign of David, and concludes with the taking of Samaria in the year 721, B.C.—a date which, according to the Academician, is the only approximately precise one of this period of the World's History. M. Renan has set forth as clearly as possible the history of the prophets and the evolution of the Judaic religion. He has shown how, before the time of the Prophets, the Hebrew creed was sectarian and local, like other beliefs of the epoch, and how by the teaching of the Prophets it became universal with "Jahva" —a just god—as its ideal divinity. In this way the idea of Justice, Impartiality, and Universality entered into religion. The Prophets were Social Democrats who preached Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, who thundered against the rich oppressors and monopolists just as do the Socialists of our own day, and who announced at the end of the world "Jahva the Just" would preside over the equal partition of property. Out of this teaching was evolved Christianity, which is simply an electic summary or selection of the Hebrew religion. Such is a brief outline of the approaching volume M. Calmann-Levy is about to publish. It has been furnished by M. Renan himself, and the resumé is accordingly accurate. It will be seen from it that the new volume of History will be as piquant and as in cresting as the other works of M. Renan, who has a happy nineteenth-century knack of throwing modern light on themes that are as old as the hills. It may be added in this connection that M. Renan proposes to bring his history down to the life of Christ, so that it will form a series of which his "Vie de Jesus" will be the sequel or, as the French say, the *suite et fin*. The work is colossal in its scope, and the philosopher has expressed a mournful presentiment that he may not live to complete it. He has already, however, entered upon a third as well as a second volume of his monumental work.

SETTING TO MUSIC.

No fewer than nine composers, M. Arthur Pougin tells us in the *Nouvelle Revue*, essayed to interpret musically the choruses of Racine's "Athalie." Nor can one study the lists of vocal compositions issued daily by the music publishers, remarks the *Globe*, without observing that musicians are very fond, as a body, of seeking inspiration at the same founts. It is remarkable how small their repertory apparently is. They go over and over again, not only to the same poets, but even to the same poems, for the subject-matter of their works. It may, of course, be argued that one lyric effusion is capable of being regarded from many points of view, and that there may be numerous settings of one set of words, all of them very interesting. It might also be argued that, strictly speaking, a poem can have only one real musical interpretation—the perfect one, after which all the rest are nowhere. But even granting the other theory, it is rather a pity that composers of to-day, and especially song-writers, do not go a little farther afield of their ideas. Nothing is more common than to hear them say they find it so difficult to discover words to set. "O purblind race of miserable men" The literature of the world is open to them if they be linguists, and, even if they have "small" French and less German, there is surely enough in English poetry to satisfy them. But the truth is, they do not, in most cases, take the trouble to look. They prefer, generally—when they are not trying their hands at a familiar lyric—to illustrate, after a fashion, the new verses written for them, at so much a dozen, by the bards employed for that purpose by the publishers. Strictly speaking, no doubt, a musician ought not deliberately to hunt for a subject ; it ought to come upon him by accident, as the result of the divine *afflatus*. But if that were so, the shops could not be supplied, and so our song-composers turn mainly to the good old favourite poems of their youth, and dish up Moore and Byron and the like according to the ancient model.

AN EXCITING EVICTION IN LIMERICK.

THERE was a very exciting scene at an eviction on the 15th ult. at Lisataloon, near Ballingary, county Limerick. The tenant of the holding was Mary Scanlan, and the landlord Mr. Charles Roche. The sub-sheriff, Mr. Hobson, was accompanied by the agent, Mr. Perry, the bailiffs, and a body of constabulary. When the house was reached it was found to be strongly fortified, the windows being barred and boarded, and the doors supported inside by heavy stones. Shouting from within proclaimed the defiance of the occupants. As soon as an attempt was made with crowbars and sledge-hammers to force an entrance, quantities of boiling water and meal were thrown out from numerous loop-holes, with the result that the sheriff's bailiffs and police had to beat a retreat. In a second attempt to break in the door the sheriff got scalded. Owing to the fierce resistance which was offered by the men and women inside the premises, the eviction could not be effected for two or three hours, every point of attack being near some aperture from which boiling fluid descended on the operators. At length a large breach was made, and the police, rushing in, arrested three men and two women, who were subsequently brought before the magistrate and remanded. The eviction was then carried out

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

MISS MARY ENDICOTT, daughter of the American Secretary of War, was married to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, at the church of St. John's, an old-fashioned ivy-covered building standing just across the park in front of the White House, Washington. The following account of the ceremony is by a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent :—The day was dark ; there was a heavy rain, with a driving wind. All the invitations to church were verbal, and to protect guests who had no cards, seats were numbered and assigned to them by name. The church was at an early hour crowded. Invited guests included the President, high officials of the Government, and the relatives and intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Endicott. All the prominent military men in the city were present, with their families. The officers were in full uniform. There were no floral decorations. President Cleveland and the other wedding guests were in their seats before the arrival of the bridal party. The quaint little church was lighted up to counteract the darkness of the storm without. There were four gentlemen ushers, but no bridesmaids.

HOW THE BRIDE LOOKED.

It was only a few moments after two o'clock when the bride appeared, accompanied by her father. She wore a grey travelling costume, and walked down the main aisle of the church, quite self-possessed, her usually bright complexion a trifle dimmed, but her appearance having all that dignified charm of manner so well known in Washington society. Mr. Chamberlain, in faultless morning dress, entered the church alone, and presented himself at the altar rail as the bride and her father made their appearance. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Leonard, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Franks, of Salem, Massachusetts. At the close Mr. Chamberlain and his wife walked out of the church together, and were immediately driven to Endicott House, where friends and guests joined them at the wedding breakfast. The mansion was profusely decorated with flowers from the Whit House conservatory. On all sides there were great vases filled with roses. In response to the personal congratulations of President Cleveland at the breakfast, Mr. Chamberlain spoke briefly, and showed much feeling.

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THE RUBY MINE MYSTERY.

MR. A. PATTON sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following letter concerning the Burma Ruby Mines :—

Sir,—It is beyond a doubt that, but for the pressure brought to bear by me upon the Burman Government, the Ruby mines would have been ceded to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., for the consideration of two lakhs of rupees per annum. Over and over again, I urged the Indian Government to invite public tenders for the concession of these mines. My recommendation in this regard was eventually adopted and on April 8, 1886, I was officially invited by the Foreign Secretary of the Government in question to send in my final tender, I did so, my terms being four lakhs of rupees per annum (double the amount previously offered by my competitors) for a period of five years. This tender was officially accepted by the Governor-General in Council on the 16th of that month, "subject to a satisfactory arrangement upon certain conditions." The further details of this transaction have been set forth in your published account of our conversation, but the salient fact to which I desire to call public attention is that, but for my urgent request that the concession be thrown open to public tender, and but for my own subsequent tender on behalf of my syndicate, the Ruby Mines would have been let for five years at a rent of two two lakhs per annum ; whereas by accepting and confirming my tender the Government was enabled to encash exactly double that sum, with a clear benefit to the exchequer of one million of rupees on the five years' lease.

It is obvious that the public revenue has suffered serious detriment through the practical refusal of the India Office to carry out the concession granted to us by the Viceregal Government. The loss actually hitherto sustained amounts to two and a half years' revenue, or one million of rupees, less a few thousand rupees paid into the Burmese Exchequer by the licensed native miners, and by my syndicate. A question on this subject was asked in the House of Commons by Mr. J. Maclean on February 23, 1888. In reply Sir John Gorst said : "It is impossible to state the exact loss to the revenues of the year by the working of the Ruby Mines having been postponed. On the other hand, the exhaustion of the mines has not commenced, and the revenue lost in the present year will, in the ordinary course of events, be realized in years to come." How strange that the Under-Secretary of State for India should have been unable to ascertain the exact amount of the loss sustained by the revenue, inasmuch as we were in possession of a complete statement of account, and had paid the greater portion of the incomings into the Burmese Exchequer through our agents at the Ruby Mines ! Moreover, the Chief Commissioner of Burma could readily have furnished to Sir John Gorst the requisite information, had he been solicited to do so. As far as the "exhaustion" of the mines is concerned, it is notorious that they have been worked from time immemorial, and yet that only a small portion of the ruby-bearing ground has up to the present time been broken into.

Sir J. Gorst's answers to the parliamentary questions on the subject of the Ruby Mines concession are unquestionably ingenious ; but they have persistently placed my syndicate in an unfavourable light, and most undeservedly so. We have therefore formally appealed to the Secretary of State, venturing to hope that his lordship will reconsider our claims, both legal and equitable, but should his lordship not see fit to grant this request, then that facility may be given for a special Parliamentary Committee to investigate the whole matter. We do not, we cannot, believe that the British Government will turn a deaf ear to so righteous and justifiable a request.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BALL GOWNS.

The very latest thing in ball gowns is a pleated muslin bodice, which sounds simple, and might cause a grandmother to think things were to be once more as in the days of her youth. Nothing of the sort is so. The bodices are of white, or delicately tinted, filmy silken muslin, made with such a multiplicity of tiny pleats as to make a very fine arithmetical problem of how many pleats to one bodice. There are finely-crimped frills round the shoulders, and again to form sleevelets. All the bewilderingly numerous pleats become merged in a cleverly contrived girdle of velvet ribbon which forms a sort of basque, and is then tied in a knot at the back of the bodice, whence it falls in ends, of irregular length, on the skirt. The skirt is of rich material, contradicting the apparent simplicity of the bodice. The idea is for it to be of a very broadly-striped brocade in white and another colour, the same as that of which the girdle is formed, and to be so rich and costly as to make the difference between it and the bodice as once striking and piquante. A brocade of satin and silk stripe, alternately white and soft rose-bloom colour, with sprays of lilies of the valley embossed in white on the deeper coloured stripe is most satisfactory worn with one of these little quaint bodices terminating in a girdle formed of three or four rows of velvet ribbon of the hue of a rose petal. A double row of pleated frills put lengthwise down the skirt at one side brings it into harmony with the bodice, if that result is desired, though the great charm is thought to lie in the contrast. Baby bodices will be much worn by very young girls. These are gathered, and are dangerous to any but slight figures. They are innocent of trimming save for some unobtrusive moire ribbon and a rose or two without any foliage. The skirts worn with them are as simple and girlish in style as they are, but must be of material so soft and fine that they fall into natural an graceful draperies, which, with the assistance of a little ribbon formed into rosettes, make their only trimming. These dresses, to which the term "frocks" seems particularly applicable, can only be successfully worn by girls in their first youth or by young women who possess those charms than which none are more taking, which years pass over and yet leave fresh, nay, almost inf ntile.

NOVELTIES IN EVENING DRESS.

It is a feature in many of the present seasons evening dresses that the bodices are half of one colour and half of another, the contrast being, in some cases, carried even to the material. A dress of green *mousseline de cuirjon*, sprigged with gold thread, is draped over a skirt of the palest possible shade of pink satin. The bodice, really a thing of beauty, is half of the pale though vivid green decked with gold, and half of satin and silk muslin of the pale pink ; the two colours seeming to merge one into the other in a way almost impossible, but yet natural. A low cut dress will still be worn. The style is so admirably adapted to show to advantage certain figures very common to well-built Englishwomen that it will be long ere it quite disappears at this side of the Channel. A coat in very broad alternate stripes of gold and white satin and silk with revers of white silk opening on pleated bodice and a draped skirt of yellow crepe, looked quite handsome enough to commend itself to many as it was worn by a stately woman, on a recent ball. One of white satin, with no back fully draped with silken muslin like so much white mist, and the front falling in long, unbroken lines of the same, with bands of pearl embroidery, and with chains of pearls forming tiny paniers, and falling over each arm, was also much admired. Tea-gowns are often worn at informal dinners, though the practice is dangerous, as some hostesses deeply resent it. A very lovely dinner-dress of flame-coloured velvet, trimmed with dark Russian sable tails and black and flame-coloured tassels, looks very magnificent, committing daring and superb colouring with the acme of richness and dignity. Gloves, which will be much worn by chaperones. The real question of dress, however, for just now is that of balls.

A PRETTY COSTUME.

A very lovely dinner or reception dress is of embroidery, after this manner, on white silk, with a train falling from the shoulders of dark petunia-coloured velvet lined with poplin several shades lighter. The sides of the dress are of velvet, and the front of white moire. The front is made all in one piece, caught at the waist with a girdle of gold Indian filagree work. A less magnificent but, perhaps, more lovely gown is of pale green crepe de Chine, embroidered all over in long graceful wreaths of some small white and pink flowers, twined round lines of gold embroidery. At the neck and arms it is finished by a silken embroidery in waved outline. The whole robe is made in one, a Watteau pleat at the back forming a half-train, and falling over a silk foundation, finished all round with a tiuee ruche of cut-out green silk. At the waist, coming across the bodice from right to left, is a band of exquisite embroidery in silver, gold, and green, finished with a glittering green fringe. It is a gown pervaded by an air of mysterious splendour such as we might associate with an Eastern sorceress, albeit the arts practised by its wearer will be but those permitted to every woman as by right of fascination.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.

Fashion this season in Paris, says a writer in the *Telegraph* opens up splendid possibilities in the way of simple and relatively inexpensive attire. The gowns just commenced are composed of soft thick-corded silk or faille, but similar ones may be made of silken fabrics, infinitely less expensive, and yet lose nothing of their *cachet* ; the hall-mark of elegance is in the novelty of the cut and arrangement. There are plenty of materials sold here and in London, some all silk, others interwoven with cotton, that will do extremely well for the purpose. The breadths are cut the required length, joined together and hemmed (what more easy ?), and then gathered into a waist—closely behind, sparingly in front. *La mode*, it is true, has not gone so far in its imitation of by-gone simplicity as to do without a foundation skirt ; but this is cut as

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Inspection, Esplanade, 4-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Jewel Deane's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Arabia (s), arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Himalaya (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Sutlej (s), Colombo and Shanghai; and Assam (s), Aden.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th November 1888 was 1,36,686 maunds and in money Rs. 30,059.

THE RECENT CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—We are glad to learn that Mr. N. R. Kathake, who on the 19th ultimo met with a serious carriage accident, has been pronounced to be out of danger, and is on a fair way to recovery.

A CORRECTION.—The only successful candidate for the degree of B. Sc. at the last University Examination was Bamjee Maneckshah Cowasjee, and not Bomonji Maneckshah Cowasjee, as appeared in our issue of the 30th ultimo.

ADVENT LECTURES ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY.—In order to complete the series, an additional lecture will be delivered on Monday next, 10th instant, at 7-30 a.m., in All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill. The subject will be:—"Life and its difficulties, as intended for moral Discipline."

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.—The young man Narayen Nanoo, who is charged with the murder of the Mehta family at Dadur, was brought before the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and again remanded till Tuesday next, when it is expected the trial will be proceeded with.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Thursday evening a man named Wassoomull Ayatmull met with a serious accident in Broach Street, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He overbalanced himself somehow, and fell out of a window on to the street below, fracturing several of his ribs.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE A BOY.—Ramchunder Ballaram, a boy of 13 years, has been reported to the police as missing since 11 a.m., the 5th instant. The boy is said to have ornaments on his person valued at Rs 40. It was believed that the boy had gone to Dhulia, and a telegram was sent there, but no reply has so far been received as yet.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Cassum Heerjee, residing at Bunderwada, has reported to the police that on the night of the 3rd instant his room was entered, his safe opened, and currency notes to the valuable of Rs. 2,790, together with a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 175, stolen therefrom. The complainant suspects his mehta to have committed the theft. Police enquiries are in progress.

MISS JEWEL DEANE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Miss Deane reproduces the burlesque Aladdin "or the Wonderful Scamp" to-night. On Thursday evening and last night it was played to small but appreciative audiences, who thoroughly enjoyed the songs and local hits. Lieutenant Nicl is the life and soul of the piece, ably assisting Miss Deane, who undertakes the *role* of Aladdin, of which she is an admirable exponent. The assistance given by some of the officers of the garrison in playing the burlesque lends a local interest to the performance. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Miss Deane's little troupe will be well supported both at the matinee which takes place to-day as at the evening performance.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, to London yesternay:—

For London—Mr. A. O. Laughlin, Dr. Hill, Mr. S. west, Mr. W. Collins.
For Brindisi—Mr. Narasinha Chari.
For Aden—Master Chope.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A Guiter in G.—Hymns 53, 322, and 182.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Special Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 244 and 24.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Service in F.
Anthem.—Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake. No. 52.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.—Hymns 46 and 322.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Te Deum 13,14.—Hymn 217, and 48.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Magnificat 79. Nunc Dimittis 103.—Hymns 46, 209, and 234.
The offertories will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 48, 46, and 205.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Processional Hymn 6.—Litany 180.—Hymns 8 and 5. Offertory for "Childrens' Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. T. N. Hill, M.A., on the "The Judgment."—Hymns 47, 51, and 204.—Litany 463.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 47, 268, and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 52, 217, and 53.
The offertories for Church expenses and for relief.

FORT M. E. CHURCH.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms—(Apollo Bunder.)
11 a.m.—Mr. Carrol will preach, Subject "Frustrating God's Plans."
6 p.m.—Rev. B. Mitchell will preach.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School, at Temperance Hall, Colaba.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 513, and 44.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 54, 336 and 305.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for General Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 50, 362 and 53.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 268, 52, and 204.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 27, 166, and 50.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Psalm 46, Tune 177.
Hymns 26, Second Tune.
Hymns 176 and 67, First Tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Services will be held on board the s.s. Eden Hall in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	·570
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 4th instant.

THE VICTORIA DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 27th November, requesting that sanction be given to the provision in each of the Victoria Dock sheds of the fittings required for the suspension of beam scales. He states that there are 12 sheds and that the estimated cost of a single set of fittings is Rs. 34 or Rs. 408 for 12 sheds, and that the scales are required for the weighment of goods, more especially of goods chargeable with town duty, and that it is necessary that the fittings should be strong enough to take stow at the least. The work was sanctioned.

MODY BAY RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th November, submitting an application by Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee for a lease for 50 years of 266 6-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Reclamation at a rent of rupee 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to put up a building of two floors at a cost of Rs. 7,300, and he recommends that the lease be granted, subject to a building design being approved of by the Trustees' Engineer.—The lease was granted.

COAL LANDING.

Submitted letter, dated 3rd August, from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company and other importers of coal, complaining of the delay and expense caused in landing coal by the insufficient depth of water at Frere Reclamation and Clerk Bunder, where coal is chiefly landed. Submitted memo. by the Chairman, dated 30th August, calling upon the Engineer to report the annual cost of maintaining a channel at 7·4 on datum, whereby to approach Frere Reclamation Bunders, and also the length of time it would take and the dredgers that would be employed.

Submitted letter, dated 20th October, signed by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company and Edward Bates and Co., also asking that increased accommodat on and facilities be provided for the coal trade.

The Acting Engineer should be asked to prepare a scheme for adapting so much of the new north pier at Mody Bay as may, after consultation with the Traffic Manager, properly be set apart for the landing, storing, and re-shipping of coal. The coal merchants who have made representations on the subject should be informed that the matter is still under consideration and that Mody Bay for re-shipment of coal will probably be the direction in which relief will be given to the coal trade.

PAPERS ON THE TABLE.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of town duty collected on Port Trust property during Oct. last. It amounts to Rs. 1,10,854-3-4 against Rs. 81,789-12-4 in October 1887.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Nov., 1888	For week ending 30th Nov., 1887.
Vessels piloted into the harbour	14	15
" " out of "	21	15
" transported	13	10
" attended to	4	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 30th Nov., 1888.	For week ending 30th Nov. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	4
" left	4	6
" remaining in dock	4	10
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	4	
" left	5	
" remaining in dock	3	

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

BIGAMY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAI HEERA.

THIS was an application for revision of a sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. T. Hamilton, Joint Sessions Judge, Broach. The accused was charged with the offence of bigamy under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. Although she pleaded not guilty, she admitted having been recently married to one Asmal Adam, and also that the man Muse Amanjee, who is undergoing a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment, was her first husband. She said also that she was living with Muse Amanjee at the time of his conviction. The only question, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was as to the sentence to be passed. He though a light sentence would satisfy the ends of justice, especially as it was apparent that the prosecution was instituted by her father-in-law solely because the girl had taken with her some personal ornaments which he claimed as his. No doubt, too, that, following the example of the wives of the other men who were sentenced with her husband, she thought she was in some way justified in taking another husband. The Sessions Judge did not see why the father of the accused and the priest who performed the ceremony were not put on their trial as abettors, especially as the latter admitted before the committing magistrate that he knew the girl had a husband living when he [illegible] her. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that she was guilty of breaking the law in marrying her. The court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of bigamy and sentenced her to simple imprisonment for one month.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said: The proceedings taken in this case were without jurisdiction, as the complainant, the father-in-law of the accused, Bai Heera, whose husband is alive and has made no complaint, in which Bai Heera "agrieved" by the offence charged against her under section 494, Indian Penal Code, within the meaning of section 198, Criminal Procedure Code (*C. f.* Queen-Empress *vs.* Bai Rukshmoni, I. L. R. 10 Bom., 340; Queen-Empress *vs.* Deokinandan, I. L. R. 10 All., 39; and Queen *vs.* Justices of Andover, L. R. 16 Q. B. D., 711). The court therefore reverses the conviction and sentence recorded against Bai Heera.

DECEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For further directions on Commissione's report.

112-74—Payne, G and S—Yesterbai and another *vs* Abraham Moses Oomedkhan and others—Mulji, B and B, M H Khan, and Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-87—Jefferson B D and K—Kanoba Ramchundraji *vs* Bai Jumnabai—Little S F and N. Part heard.

305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lallji *vs* Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum—Tobin and R. Part heard.

68-88—Little S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nuthubhoy *vs* Nasserwanji Shapurji Parekh—Macfarlane E and H.

144-88—Ardesir, H and D—Haji Mahomed Haji Ismal and others *vs* Zoolekorebai and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

462-87—In person—A pauper—Hurree Tayaji *vs* Cursondas Natha and others—Little, S F and N.

299-88—Payne, G and S—Ayoob Dada and another *vs* Oomerbhoy Nuberbhoy—M H Khan.

300-88—Payne, G and S—Molvi Hadayatlala bin Moulvi Basharatula *vs* Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Bomanjee and H, and Tobin and R.

314-88—Jefferson, B and C—C A Turner *vs* Kullianji Amerchund.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Gen Sir John McNeill, VC, KCB, Poona
* Col and Mrs Cavaye, Mil Sec to H R H The Duke of Connaught, Poona
* Capt A Ferguson, A D C, to H R H The Duke of Connaught, Poona
* Mr A C Logan, CS, Poona.
Dr W Willmot, Nagpur
* Mr N Poehin
* Mr C E Rose RE,
* Mr D Greenhalgh, Poona
* Mr L Patel, CS, Calcutta
* Mr W De Courcy, England
* Mrs West
* Mr J H Todd, CS, Alibag
* Mr and Mrs L Ashburner, CSI, Broach
Mr J W Blackburn, Calcutta
* Lieut J Bryne Johnston, K O D Guards, Colombo
Miss Palmer, Hyderabad
Mr Furdonjee Jamshedjee Private Secretary to the Minister, Hyderabad
* Mr F Beatty
Lieut R B Phillipson, 7th D G
* Mrs J H Fletcher, England
* Miss M Mason, England
Surgeon Major J Foss
* Miss Ida Gordon, England
* Col and Mrs. H Lawrence, 17th Ben Cavalry, England
* Mr W Hichens, England
Mr R Westrup, Malta
Mr and Mrs C H Candy, Rajcote
Mr Ed Petter
Mr and Mrs H Stegamann, England
Major Mellis
Mr and Mrs H I Knox, C S, Madras
Mr W L Dallas, Simla
* Mr H Powell, Mhow
* Lieut Col N Chamberlain, Madras
Mr J P Adams, A V D, Lucknow
Mr S M Leake, Nagpur
Mr R M Leake, Nagpur
Mr H Huddrek
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Surg-Maj J Bridges, Bombay.
Surgeon S O Stuart, Bombay.
Mr Geo Hardeck, Bombay
Mr J Heyn, Bombay
Mr A Conley do
Mr F Cohen do
Mr F Pickard do
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Mr J G Hall, do
Mr W Barrett do
Dr J Gray do
Mr J H Talbot do
* Mr I V Twining do
Capt P Sibilet, Marseilles
Mr A Baird, Bombay
Mr J Freeman, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J R Middleton, CS, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs W T Grant, Bombay
* Capt Lewins, Bombay
Miss Cates do
Mr and Mrs F L Charles, CS, Collector of Bombay, Bombay
Mr J Pollen, CS, Broach
Capt and Mrs Thompson, Khandalla
* Mr R Roux, Pondicherry.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-EICHTH DAY.

On the Court sitting on Thursday, the President informed Mr. Latham that he could not grant the application made to him with regard to admitting the Raja of Akalkote's case among those already set forth in the list.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., was then proceeded with before the Special Commission appointed to try the case, consisting of the Hon'ble the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and Mr. Crosthwaite. The Hon'ble F. M. Latham, Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. James Crawford appearing on behalf of Mr. Arthur Crawford.

Amerchand Futtajee was recalled and his cross examination continued:—I have large dealings with gentlemen in Poona. We are a well-known firm in Poona. When we get bonds and cheques from gentlemen we never show them to any one. I am not the only member of my firm who has always negociated loans with Mr. Crawford. For the most part I negociated the loans. As I lent the Rs. 6,000 it would be my business to collect the instalments. The partner who collects an account does not necessarily write it in the day book. I see page 112 of my day book of the 16 September 1885. There are several entries on this page in Tarachand's handwriting. The entry at page 192 is in the handwriting of Vujriraj. At page 82 and 72 the two entries are in the writing of Vujraj. It states that the bond has been paid off. Every entry except one is in the writing of Vujraj. The witness corrected himself and said that the entry of the Rs. 2,000 was in Tarachand's writing. When instalments are due or overdue I take them out from the big box and they are taken to the parties. All the partners have access to the key of the small box. In September 1886 instalments were overdue on the bond. Sometimes Mr. Crawford sent money to the firm by other persons. I do not remember the name of the man who used to bring money to us from Mr. Crawford. I do not remember the name of any man who brought an instalment to our shop. As a rule I or my partner went to Mr. Crawford's house to collect instalments.

By the Court:—We keep a board in our shop. On that all amounts are credited, if not in the day at night. We examine the accounts and see what the balance is in the evening and the balance is written on the board. Add from this the entries are transferred into the day book every two or three days exactly as they are shown on the board. Vajraj or Tarachand attended to this. If a man were sent a distance to collect the money and it was not entered on the evening he arrived, it would be first entered [illegible] the board the date on which the money was brought. The same date noted on the board would be entered in the day book. I turn back to the 11th of September. On that day there are five entries on the credit side and four on the debit side. They are all in Tarachand's hand-writing on both sides. On the 12th all the entries are in Tarachand's writing. On the 15th, 16th, 17th also, on the 16th there are 7 entries on the credit side and 8 on the debit side. They are all in Tarachand's writing.

Varaji Jeswantraj was next called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He stated:—I am a partner in the firm of Karing Amerchand. I remember money was lent to Mr. Crawford. In the day book I see an entry in my writing of Rs. 6,000. I now remember the loan. It was payable by instalments of Rs. 400. After that instalments were paid on it. I have a partner named Tarachand, now in his native country. He was in Poona in 1886. I or Tarachand used to make the entries in the day book. I used from time to time to read the entries and see they were correct. I used to do this when writing, I turn to the 11th September 1886. I see an entry of Rs. 21 as 4 I do not know whether Tarachand went anywhere then as I was in my native country (Laughter). I went on the August 1886 and came back in two or three months.

Cross-examined:—I had dealings with Mr. Crawford for several years. Amerchand used to go to negociate loans with M. Crawford, I went sometimes to collect Loans.

Mr. Latham said that ended the Kasnavis case. Phandke's case was next gone into.

Luxmon Chinaman Phadke was called and stated:—I am a Brahmin aged 38. I am a Graduate L. C. E. I passed the H. S. in 1881 and was appointed Mamlatdar first in July 1884. In November 1886 I sent in a petition. (Petition dated 26 November 1886 put in.) I was at Sriganda then. I then saw my transfer *gazetted* in February 1887. (*Gazette* of 17th Feb. 1887 put in). I was gazetted to act as Mamlatdar of Khatao. That would involve diminution of pay. After I saw this in the *Gazette* I came to Poona. Vittalrao Patel and Bhao Muske were with me. Bhao is a well-to-do gentleman of Shrigonda. He is a Muktiar and does petition writing. He is a Muktiar in the Shrigonda Mamlatdars Court, We put up with Nurhur Bapujee Damle in Sadashive Peit. Damle is a Mamlatdar. He was there, on casual leave. I believe this was on the 19th of February 1887. Three of us went to the Kazi Saheb. I arrived in Poona on the morning of the 20th and on the same day I went to the Kazi Saheb. I had an interview with him. I object to say what took place. (Objection noted). In consequence of the conversation I raised Rs. 500. I met jodraj Marwari in the Bazaar. He being resident of Shrigonda I asked him for a loan of Rs. 500. He agreed to give it. This was about 8 or 9 a. m. This was on the same day on which I went to the Kazi Saheb. In the afternoon the Marwari brought the money to my lodgings. I took the money with me and went to the Kazi Saheb. My friends were with me. I had some talk with Kazi Saheb and we then went to the bungalow, I mean Mr. Crawfords bungalow. It was about 3 p. m. when we arrived, we left the carriage outside and went into the servants house. Kazi Saheb asked for the notes and took them into the bungalow. In about half an hour the Kazi Saheb returned and said the Saheb wanted me in the front verandah. I went. I had an interview with Mr. Crawford. The Saheb asked me who I was and I told him. He asked me why I had come. I told him I had been transferred to Khantao in the acting appintments, that I was put to loss by the transfer, that the climate was warm and I was unwilling to go there. I said I was entitled to a probationary Mamlatdar's place and I should get one. The Saheb said that I could not be kept at Shrigonda and if I wished for any other taluka that I should make an application through my Collector. The Saheb further said he gave appointments according the list, and when my turn came I would got one. I then left. We three returned to Poona. We left for Shrigonda the next day. I never received back the Rs. 500 or any portion of it. When I got to Shrigonda I made a petition to the Commissioner. (Petition dated 23rd April put in, as also a letter from the Commissioner to the Collector of Sattara dated 8th Oct. and a letter from Commissioner to Collector of Ahmednagar transferring witness to Kurjut). After I returned I saw Abbas again at Poona ten or twelve days after. This was before my transfer was cancelled, I left Poona on the day I returned. I paid Abbas Rs. 50. Bhao Muske was present. I then went to Kurjut. I paid Jodraj the Rs 500 he advanced me. I paid him within ten or twelve days. I withdrew the money from the Savings Bank. (Savings Bank book put in.) I got into some trouble at Kurjut, and an enquiry was instituted into my official conduct. The enquiry was conducted by Mr. Harvey, Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar. (Letter from Mr. Waddington to Mr. Crawford dated 20th June 1887 put in, and one from Mr. Crawford to the Collector dated 20th June 1887.) I was suspended by an order of the Commissioner. This was on the 1st of July. I came again to Poona. My brother and another man came with me. I came two or three days after my suspension. From Kurjat I went to Shrigonda and to Pimpri in a tonga, and from Pimpri to Poona by rail. I put up with Ramkrishna Keshav Pendse, who is a relation of mine. I went to see the Kazi Saheb. My brother and friend came with me. I think I went on the same day that I came here. I went again to see him the same evening. There was no one else present besides us. I also went to see Hanmantrao. I remained in Poona for a day or two, and returned to Kurjut. On my way to Kurjut I went to Nagar to see the Collector. In consequence of my conversation with Abbas I had to collect money. As I did not know any one at Kurjat I asked Ramchander Ragonath Bharve, Karkoon of the Mamlatdar's office, for Rs. 500. He gave it to me, I had about 600 of my own. I withdrew from the Bank Rs. 450. I had the rest with me. I borrowed Rs. 500 from Baurao Romghay, a sowcar of Shrigonda. This is my Saving's Bank book; that shows Rs. 600 was withdrawn on the 4th of March 1867, and Rs. 470 on the 4th of July 1887. I went to Shrigonda. I think I borrowed the money on the 11th of July from the sowcar. I came to Poona with that money. I came here on the 18th of July. We put up at the same place. The next day I got Bhao to get me notes for Rs. 1,500. I took the notes to the Kazi Saheb.

The Court rose at 5 p. m.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Dec. 10th, 11h. 37·1m.,	a.m.
Full Moon	" 18th, 3h. 32·2m.,	p.m.
Last Quarter	" 26th, 10h. 51·2m.,	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 8	Volunteer Inspection, Esplanade, 4-30 p.m. Gymkhana Scratch Races. Novelty Theatre: Miss Jewel Deane's Co., 9 p.m.	6-23	5 21	2 3	36m 42 a	9 8	8m 40 a
Sun. 9	Second Sunday in Advent.	6 24	5 22	3 3	26m 45 a	10 9	16m 41 a
Mon. 10	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Novelty Theatre: World of Wonders, 9 p.m.	6 24	5 22	4 3	22m 3 a	11 3	26m 3 a
Tu. 11	Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Siam.	6 25	5 22	5 6	21m 32 a	0 —	32m —
Wed. 12	Arrival of Lord Dufferin, Victoria Terminus. Municipal Standing Committee, 12 o'clock Gaiety Theatre: Amateur performance, in presence of Lord Dufferin.	6 25	5 23	6 7	29m 55 a	0 1	30m 28 a
Thr. 13	Byculla Club Dinner to Lord Dufferin.	6 26	5 23	7 8	30m 55 a	1 2	40m 14 a
Fri. 14	Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer. Departure of English mails per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	6 26	5 24	8 9	26m 13 a	2 2	42m 51 a

Left Aden at midnight on Wednesday, 5th instant.

BENGAL.

VICEREGAL LEAVE-TAKING.—On Tuesday a large number of leading gentlemen of both the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities waitedat Government House totake leave of the Marquis of Dufferin. His Excellency gave each gentleman a separate audience, and all went away delighted with the cordial manner in which they were received. Among those who had interviews with Lord Dufferin yesterday were Nawab Sir Khoorshed Jah, Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad, the Nawab Bahadoor of Hyderabad, Prince Buckhtiar Shah, Nawab Bahadoor Abdool Luteef, Nawab Asghar Ali, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, Mr. Amir Ali, the Honble Syed Ameer Hossein, Moulvie Ahmed, and some others. The Hindoo gentlemen were Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Krishna, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Raja Doorga Churn Law, Baboo Juggdanund Mookerjee, Baboo Juggernath Khunnah, and a few other representative gentlemen.—*Statesman.*

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.—At a recent meeting it was reported that the Government of India has decided that as the expense of buoying and lighting wrecks is trifling, there was no present necessity for the legislation proposed by the Government of Bombay. The sanction of the Lieutenant Governor is given to a contract with Messrs. J. and H. Gwynne for the supply of pumping machinery for the Docks at a cost of £10,382. The pilots having urged that the Lang Sand Light ship might be kept on the station for the whole year, *i. e.*, for two months longer than at present, the Deputy Conservator supported the proposal. The proposal was sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions a contract with Messrs. Westwood, Baillie & Co., for the supply of the iron work for the bridge across the double entrance between the Tidal Basin and Dock No. 1 at Kidderpore, and also to their contracting with Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., for the supply of the hydraulic machinery for swinging the bridge.—*Englishman.*

THE DEPUTY SHIPPING MASTER.—After a service of upwards of forty-six years in the Indian Navy and under the Government of Bengal, Mr. J. C. Hunton, Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta, retires at the end of the year on a good-service pension. His successor is to be Mr. H. Lindquest, for many years licenced Master Pilot on the Hughli.—*Ib.*

MADRAS.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF TRICHINOPOLY.—The Venerable Dr. Canoz, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Trichinopoly, died somewhat suddenly on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at about 1-45 p.m., after only two days' illness. His end was without suffering. He was talking cheerfully within an hour of his death to those who were standing around him. His obsequies took place in the Cathedral on Monday morning, the feast of S. Francis Xavier. Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Rector of the College, assisted by F. F. Blanc and Perroquin, and a sermon was preached by Father Santiago, the Superior of the Mission, most of the Fathers residing in Trichinopoly being present, while the Cathedral was thronged by the crowds of people who came to pay a last tribute of respect and affection to one whom most of those who were present had known as their chief pastor ever since their earliest days. He was eighty-three years of age, and had been forty-eight years in the Mission, first as its superior, and then as its first bishop, which high office he had held during forty-one years. There was not a more large-minded, genial, generous-hearted man than Dr. Canoz, and all who knew him will mourn a true friend, while to his clergy and flock his death will leave a blank that it will not be easy to fill.—*Mail.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 1st December, 1888	£8,474,400
Balance to be remitted from 2nd Dec., 1888, to 31st March, 1889	£5,525,600

PRADO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE Prado trial resulted on the 14th ult. in a verdict of guilty against the chief criminal concerned. The sitting opened with the defence of Garcia. At the conclusion of the speeches the President requested Forestier to stand up. He said he and the Advocate-General had received a number of anonymous letters, one of which made it necessary for him to put some questions to her. In reply to the President, Forestier stated that she went in April, 1885, to live in the Rue Bandin. At the end of November, 1885, she lived in the Hotel de Bresil, in the Rue Richer. Prado made her go there. He wanted her to borrow 100fr. from her landlord on the pretext of going to Bordeaux, and it was necessary to pretend to leave. They took a cab to the Northern Railway station, and then returned to the hotel. Prado left the cab before they came to the door, and asked her to say she came from Lyons, and that her name was Marie Aguetant. The President said this information had proved to be correct. They had evidence of it. Prado: "It is evidence of our innocence. I never knew she had gone to that hotel. She went there secretly." Forestier: "Secretly! It was Prado who took me there. Ibanes knew the fact, as I went every day to see him and his wife and children." Ibanes: "I don't remember that." The President: "Then it is certain that in November, 1885, she took the name of Marie Aguetant. Was she the accomplice of the real assassin?" Prado: "Why did she not speak sooner?" Forestier: "I did not say it, because I still loved you. I only said what was strictly necessary." The Advocate-General said it appeared from this incident that Prado had made Forestier take the name of Marie Aguetant in the hotel, which he knew well, and that from the 17th to the 26th of November, 1885, the time when he was seen in the house of Aguetant. It was the most complete proof of his guilt.

PRADO'S STATEMENT.

Prado, being then asked whether he had anything to add to his defence said he wished to make a fresh one. He would scarcely refer to the charge of assassination. His defender had destroyed that. But he was anxious to explain his adventurous existence and the acts of dishonesty that he had committed. He then gave with wonderful fluency an account of his career, in language showing familiarity with Roman feuilleton. The jury now saw, he said, that Forestier knew all the details of the crime. She knew Marie Aguetant and her companions, for she had taken at the hotel the name of that woman. If it was he who sent her to the hotel under the name of Marie Aguetant, she was intelligent enough to have understood as soon as the crime was committed that he was the murderer, and he had no need to make a confession. In concluding, he asked that pity should be shown for his long year of imprisonment. The cradle of his child now placed between him and evil an insurmountable barrier. He found there a hand guiding him into a new path. He trusted they would let his heart unfold itself that he might give free play to all that he felt to be good in him. Let them not crush it in the cell of a prison.

VERDICT AND SENTENCES.

The jury retired at half-past six o'clock, and returned with their verdict at five minutes past eight. It was affirmative of guilt on all the questions except those relating to Eugenie Forestier and Mauricette Couronneau, who were acquitted. It found no extenuating circumstances for Prado, who was accordingly condemned to death. Garcia was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Roberto Andres and Ibanes to four years, and Mathilde Dault to two years.

THE DEFENCES OF FRANCE.

M. DE FREYCINET, the Minister for War, made an important speech in the French Chamber on the 10th instant, in which he took occasion to modify the statement recently published that he would require another milliard to complete the frontier defences.

After stating that in 1889 he hoped to bring up the peace footing of the Infantry, which was now 119 men per company—with the exception of the battalions quartered on the frontier, the companies of which were strengthened by the addition of six men supplied by every company stationed elsewhere—to the regular standard of one hundred and twenty-five men, he proceeded to say:—"Other expenses will have to be met. I should be wanting in sincerity towards the Chamber if I were to lead them to expect that—in my opinion, at least—the Military Estimates were likely to diminish. They are not, indeed, likely to be greatly increased; but it would be chimerical to anticipate any considerable reduction in our expenditure. Nay, we should even now manfully prepare to submit to the sacrifices which the situation renders imperative. It must not be lost sight of that we are compelled to make an exceptional effort—a defensive effort, I hasten to state—for reasons with which you are all familiar; but a great country like ours is bound to adopt measures of precaution such as to render its honour and its security exclusively dependent upon itself (loud applause).

"It is on this account that, in addition to our ordinary Budget, which may experience some slight increase owing to causes I have pointed out, we are bound to take the Extraordinary Budget into account. No doubt it will be possible, by certain administrative reforms, to reduce the expenditure on some items; but we shall have to spend the money in others. But, for all that, it would not be honest on my part to allow you to hope that, for many years to come, as long as the general situation around us continues unchanged, our War Budget will fall short of from five hundred and fifty-eight to five hundred and sixty-millions of francs. You must not think that this increased expenditure is caused by extravagant or careless administration. It would not be right to take the rough amount of the expediture *per se*; you must compare it with the effectives we are bound to maintain. It is by comparing the number of men, horse and foot, under arms with the amount of the expenditure, that you can ascertain whether the country gets adequate value for money. This comparison shows that the cost of keeping up our Army has been steadily decreasing for many years past. Thus, from 1874 to 1884 the average cost per man varied between 960f. and 1000f. per annum. Since 1885 it has been materially reduced. In 1888 the cost fell to 875f. per man each year, and in 1889 it will be reduced to 865f. Thus, the keep of the individual soldier, when compared with the ten years ending in 1884, shows a reduction of from eleven to twelve per cent. I take it for granted that this ratio will not increase in succeeding years; but as the number of men under arms will be increased, although the cost of clothing and feeding the individual must be reduced, the general total of the expenditure will show no diminution from its present amount.

"I am convinced that these sacrifices are not heavier than France is adequate to bear. I am also convinced that the patriotism and sound sense of the Chamber will induce you to meet them and also provide for the requirement of the Extraordinary Budget. With respect to the Extraordinary Budget, allow

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 10, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

OUR New Toys and Presents by the s. s. Sutlej to hand yesterday, and are now on view. We request the public an early inspection to save disappointment.—SHROFF BROS.

WANTED, Indent Clerk for Woollen and Silk Piece Goods DEPARTMENT. None need apply who has not had thorough practical experience.—Apply to "E. M.," care of this office.

WANTED TWO good experienced SHORT-HAND REPORTERS for a daily paper. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to be sent with application to the MANAGER, "Morning Post," Allahabad.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT MASTER for the G. T. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with testimonial to the Secretary G. T. Charities, Fort.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.—Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand, TO-DAY, can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, up to 2 p.m., and at the stand after that hour.

ANTIQUATED COINS FOR SALE.—A choice collection on inspection. Apply "777" care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Grand Concert Piano by Broadwood and Sons in first rate Condition. Apply "A. A. A." care of this paper.

THE Newest Thing out.—The "Blitz" Lamp, throwing a light equal to 105 Candle Power. The Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplande Road.

THE INSTALLATION MARCH, an exceedingly pretty melody composed by Ch. Fredilis and dedicated by permission to H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT will be played on MONDAY next, at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 4th Fusiliers, copies to be had from S. Rose, & Co., Bombay. Piano Forte Rs. 1-4; Violin Solo As. 8; and Military Band Rs. 1.

A TRIAL is the best test.—Our Orange Pekoe Dust annas 12, Pekoe Dust annas 11, Souchong Dust annas 10 and Mixed Dust annas 9 per lb., all in 1 lb. strong air-tight, fancy zinc boxes. Quality impossible. Dantre & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED, Huntley of Palmar's Biscuits, Vanila, Rasphory, Queen and other Specialities. The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Medow Street.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES.—Our new season's Eureka, Imperial Family, and Breakfast mixtures, at Rs. 2½, annas 12 per lb., respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET; A large and commodious GODOWN at Rs. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S. Narayan & Co. For Rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, No.—Bora Bazaar, Fort.

FRESH GOODS for the coming bright season—Christmas and New Year's Cards, French and English confectionery, chocolate and chocolate creams, crackers, beautiful articles for presentation, dolls and toys, teas, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh), late of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, 93, Frere Road, Mody Bay, South-east of European General Hospital.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

COOK'S STEAM Llaunch RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, Facing the Sea, and Very Airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET at MATHERAN.—The "BOMBAY VIEW," opposite to Louisa Point and the "KEE SAKE," near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJI, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

BREACH CANDY FURNISHED HOUSE to let. Apply to R., Branch High Court.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row,

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—Old Flyer Throstles with long and short collars can be seen at work at the Cooria Mills.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *ombay azette.*

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

FOLDING CAMP COTS.—For Sportsmen Military and Civil Officers, and every one who has to travel and live under Canvas. Rs. 24 each. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE best CHEESE in Bombay, just landed ex. s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind. Fine quality. Double Gloster, 12 annas per lb. Apply early to PALANJEE and Co., under Clock Tower, C. Market.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-A. Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conniabee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Dressed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.

A FURTHER decline of 3-16d. per oz. in Silver at 42 9-16d. is reported by Reuter and through private channels; but Rupee Securities were unchanged yesterday at £66⅜ and £70½ for Fours and 4½ per cents respectively. Consols were ¼ per cent lower, at 96⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. lower at 1s. 4 3-16d. per rupee. In Paris Rentes remained at 83¼; but Exchange on London was rather lower, at francs 25·30½.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England shows a diminution in the Bank's Reserve of one per cent., the Reserve having stood on Wednesday evening at 40 per cent of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent, and in the open Discount market there had been no further change. About £150,000 in gold been withdrawn from the Bank.

In the Mincing Lane Markets, Linseed was flat at lower prices, Calcutta seed had declined 6d. per quarter to arrive via the Canal, and the new crop was 3d. down via the Cape. Liverpool quality was also 6d. lower by the former route. Bombay seed had receded 3d. per quarter to arrive at 43s. per quarter. Rapeseed from quiet had become dull, but quotations for this and for Poppy seed come unchanged. The Wheat market was still dull, but the only change in the quotations wired is in Club No. 2, which had declined 3d. per quarter to arrive.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool last evening, Surats also steady. The day's sales were again 12,000 bales, including the same proportion of Surats as on Wednesday, at 600 bales. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The price of Mid. American on the spot remained at 5½d. per pound, and Surats were unaltered in value all round; American arrivals however, were 1-64d. lower for the nearer and most distant deliveries, but unchanged in the intermediate positions. The Manchester Market was firm in sympathy with cotton.

In New York 9⅝ cents was still the price of Ready Mid. Uplands; but March Futures were 3 points higher at 9·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales, which, though light compared with last year, are considerably heavier than the arrivals the year before, and the total figures now give the following comparison with the two preceding years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts	35,000	40,000	59,000
Five days' do.	205,000	227,000	188,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,829,000	3,325,000	2,893,000

COTTON.—There has been a fair enquiry in our market to-day chiefly for ready Oomra descriptions both from exporters and local consumers, resulting in a moderate business on about the basis of yesterday's rates, at which the market may be called steady. The principal purchases reported have been of Dhulia at Rs. 204 4; and Jelgaum Ginned at Rs. 215 16; and smaller lots of Pachora at Rs. 205½ 6; Karanja Ginned at Rs. 222; and Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 219 per candy. Some Fine Broach was also booked for January delivery at Rs. 239.

WHEAT has continued very quiet, and nothing beyond the usual small business has transpired today. Prices, however, are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been a moderate inquiry for *Linseed*, and quotations have been put up half an anna per cwt, say to Rs. 6-11-6 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. *Rapeseed* and other kinds have not been much wanted, and quotations have not altered in any case.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,962 bales.
Wheat	17,065 cwt.
Linseed	2,411
Rapeseed	2,822
Gingelly	5,612

FREIGHTS are quiet, but with a little more enquiry for room next month, and further forward. Tonnage for this month is now getting scarce.

EXCHANGE.—In presence of the further considerable decline in Silver noted above, this market opened weak and declining, and 3-32d. lower than last evening's closing rates for Bank Bills and Wire Transfer and 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits was quoted. The feeling continued quiet at the decline, and closed the same at our quoted rates to March, and 1-32d. lower for April-May. Some forward business has been done at 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April-May delivery in 3 months' sight Credits, and in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 5-16d. as far as June; but at the close the latter rate was not going later than March.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·75½	„

and a decline of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. was quoted for Fours at 97⅜ both for cash and next month's account; but towards the close the market rallied and the cash quotations became 97 13-16; the rate for 4½ per cents remaining at 103⅛.

SHARES.—There has been a fair enquiry to-day for Mill and Press shares, and rates have advanced in all cases where there has been any change. Hindostan Mill shares are Rs. 115 higher, at Rs. 790; Framji Petit, Rs. 25, at Rs. 625; New Great Eastern, Rs. 20, at Rs. 780; Bombay United, Rs. 10, at Rs. 395; and David, Rs. 5, at Rs. 560. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 30 up at Rs. 280; and Volkart's Press, Rs. 65 higher, at Rs. 615. Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 10, and Oriental Loan, Rs. 5, say to Rs. 200 and Rs. 22, respectively. Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 3,350. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 930; and Bank of Madras have advanced to Rs. 900 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	23,032	500	all	13 per.	230
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	12,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India ...	37,320	£125	4	3 per.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock ...	..	£10	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	..	£100	...	—	..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co. ...	150	600	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Ahmedabad ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	75	400	40	Rs. 20	280
Bellary ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	215
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. ...	0	20	20	Rs. 1	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	12	125	Rs. 20	190
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,35	1,350	Rs. 6	635
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 13	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	400	200	...	...	265
Fort Press Co. ...	10	8,500	8,000	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co. ...	500	500	50	Rs. 8	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. ...	45	50	50	Rs. 4	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	450	450	Rs. 45	350
Manchar Press Co. ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	200
Mercantile Press ...	2,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co. ...	3,125	400	40	Rs. 2	410
New Bora Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	520
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	12	Rs. 1	90
Prince of W. Press ...	800	500	50	Rs. 3	380
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ...	600	500	50	Rs. 0	440
Sind Press Co. ...	40	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Ind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co. ...	800	800	800	F	550
Volkart Press Co. ...	665	1,000	1,000	F	615

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co. ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	100
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Pleasurance Co. ...	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. ...	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	20
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	750	250	150	5 p.c.	151xd
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...	735		187	Nil.	
Bombay Stone Mill Co.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Saw Mills ...	750	500	500	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	600	1,000	1,000	..	75xcm
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,250	100	100	5	880
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,350
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	2,000	64	375	Rs. 331	93
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	5 p.c.	1/8
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. ...				..	49
Deccan Paper Mills ...	3,000	00	100	Rs. 33	
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	47½
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association ...	500	100	10	...	4
Kalee Chand Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
KazrachooeLighterage Co., Ld. ...	40,000	25	25		
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	50	250	250	...	150
Maroka & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	400	175	Rs. 21	380
Napier Hotel Co. ...	4,000	50	100	Rs. 13	84
Parker Foundry and M'g. Co. ...	850	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	5,000	20	21	8 p.	21
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Royal Flour Mills ...	6,000	100	1,000	8	365
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	12,500	100	100	Nil	40
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Southwell and Austin ...	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	9½xd
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	10,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	50	50	Rs. 90	1,315
Western India Flour Mills ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	153xd
M. Mody & Co ...	900	12	125	nil	

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

As it is now permitted to us to believe that Lord Salisbury really said at Edinburgh what the telegraph has represented him to have said, it may be well to point out that while there is much room for regretting the Prime Minister's indiscretion, there is very little room indeed for being astonished at it. A correspondent who has taken the trouble to turn to *Hansard* has brought to light an interesting passage in a speech which Lord Salisbury delivered five years ago, and which shows how thoroughly the disputed phrase in the Edinburgh speech was in the Prime Minister's manner. A politician who in 1883 could speak of the "coloured millions" of India would have no difficulty in 1888 in bringing himself to speak of an Indian gentleman who had the misfortune of being his political opponent as a "black man." The marvel is not that he used an expression which the sceptics of Monday denounced on Thursday as having been in execrable taste, but that any one should have taken the trouble to doubt that the expression was used. He had not used these impolite words, we were told, because he *could* not have used them, and thus incredulity found its justification in a cock-sure appeal to the *à priori*. A reasonable regard to the characteristics of Lord Salisbury's invective would have saved some of our neighbours from giving utterance to doubts which only prove how incompletely they have acquainted themselves with the manners of an eminent statesman. Lord Beaconsfield, who knew him better than they, would not have been half so sceptical had the indiscretion attributed to the Prime Minister been twice as enormous. He, we suppose, knew what he was talking about when he spoke of his restive and angular colleague as "a master of flouts and gibes and jeers;" he knew, too, what he was talking about when he remarked that Lord Salisbury's invective needed finish. The Prime Minister's predecessor was perhaps hypercritical, but we shall not quarrel with his criticism. A more finished censor of the world at large than Lord Salisbury would have chosen some other epithet than that of "Hottentots" order to accentuate his difference of political opinion from four millions of his fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom. For these things are remembered, just as Mr. Robert Lowe's description of the working classes of England as "venal, indolent, and dissolute" was remembered. No phrase that was ever uttered was more damaging to a political career than that, and we can hardly think that Lord Salisbury will derive any advantage from his latest failure to resist his natural impulse to be stingingly offensive. If, however, there is a disposition here to make too much of the incident, people should remember that it was "Pretty Fanny's way" after all, and that in the political life to which people in India are being more largely introduced, the habit and the speech of good society are not always strictly followed. Lord Salisbury, in the speech in which he was rude to our neighbour, was gallant enough to of the United Kingdom released to see the ladies Sir Henry James, who is the soul of courtesy and of fine feeling, once let fall the terrible suggestion that the ladies whom Lord Salisbury would enfranchise were "social failures, who wished to become political successes"—an account of the origin and development of the political lady which has made Sir Henry James the *bete noire* of strong-minded women ever since.

The moral of it is that we must not attach too much importance to indiscretions of this sort. It is possible to hope that Lord Salisbury no more wished to be rude to his Indian fellow-subjects than Sir Henry James wished to be ungallant to the lady-politicians. Our estimate of these things should be relative, and we must remember that in political warfare the oversensitive are the first to fail. Edinburgh, whence Lord Salisbury sent his polite message to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was once the scene of political amenities of an infinitely more disturbing kind than this. Macaulay, while standing on the hustings there, was struck in the face by a dead cat hurled by an overcarnest politician. But it hit the wrong man, and the man who threw it tried to comfort Macaulay by assuring him that it was not aimed at him but at his opponent. "Then the next time you want to throw a dead cat at him," said Macaulay, "perhaps you will be good enough to aim at me, and hit Mr. Myers." We have improved both upon our marksmanship and upon our manners since then. The abolition of the hustings speech and the introduction of voting by ballot have changed all this. The dead cat, the decomposing egg, and the unsavoury missiles of the old election-days have given place to other weapons and other methods of attack. "Runnymede" excused the candour of some of his letters by telling Sir John Hobhouse that it was at least as salutary as the cabbage stalks with which his late constituents at Westminster had driven him from his seat, and perhaps Lord Salisbury will try to extenuate the offence of his Edinburgh speech by saying that it is at all events better to call a candidate a black man than it is to throw a dead cat at him. Which it undoubtedly is, notwithstanding that the *Pioneer* calls it execrable taste, and thinks it worse than Dr. Tanner's worst folly. But let no one pretend that the taunt is in anything like the grand style. "Is this indeed," we might ask with "Runnymede," "the lord of sarcasm, the mighty master of invective?" The statesman who, in his early career, when he was pleased to describe himself as a "gentleman of the press," wrote the letters of "Runnymede," gave some examples in the art of invective by the side of which the "flouts and gibes and jeers" of Lord Salisbury are mere pleasantries. We get nothing like it now, even from the most scornfully truculent of our politicians. One has only to take up this remarkable book to mark the advance that has been made in political manners and in the tone of political controversy. The Liberal candidate for Central Finsbury may wonder what particular epithet he would have had to answer to if he had had to do with "Runnymede" instead of with the statesman whose invective forty years later Runnymede said wanted finish. Take, for example, this elegant apostrophe to Mr. Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet:—"It appears to me that it would be both the wisest and the kindest course to entrust to your charge and instruction a class of beings who, in their accomplishments and indefatigableness, alike in their physical and moral qualities, not a little resemble you—the Industrious Fleas." Mr. Disraeli, indeed, had a weakness for entomological illustrations. Lord John Russell, as the world still remembers, was a little man. In the temples of Egypt, he reminded Lord John, the classic traveller was astonished and disquieted on finding a nation prostrate before the most contemptible and the most odious of created beings. Yet "the gods of Egypt were the Ministers of England." But lest this might seem too allusive to pass for pure invective, "Runnymede" proceeded to describe the interior of the English political temple. There was the ox-like form of the Lansdowne Apis. On one side there was an altar raised to an ape, on the other incense was burned before a cat-like colleague, while Palmerston and Grant were veiled in the form of the sleek and long-tailed rats. But the most astounding spectacle of all came when the visitor was told "to recognize a Secretary of State in an infinitely small scarabæus—yes, my lord, when he learns that you are the leader of the English House of Commons, our traveller may begin to comprehend how the Egyptians worshipped—AN INSECT."

We have persuaded overselves that personal journalism came in with the society papers, but it would be hard to beat this as a sample of that particular kind of work. The Lansdowne bull and the Russell insect were creations in which the physical peculiarities of the two statesmen were all in all, and Mr. Disraeli, it will be seen, dealt as freely with proportion as his successor does with colour. But invective was at that time the breath of his nostrils, and he used it mercilessly and remorselessly. Events have shown how wrong he could be in his provisions, and that they did foolishly who took him too seriously. For example, the world has long since persuaded itself that no Governor-General of India contributed so largely to its social consolidation and advancement as Lord William Bentinck. It has also been content to regard him as one of the noblest characters whom England ever put at the service of India. "Runnymede," however, had his own views on these points. Bentinck had, according to this impartial and enlightened judge, a weak and puzzled mind, and a base and grovelling spirit, a perplexed intellect and a profligate ambition. He was "one of those mere lees of debilitated humanity and exhausted nature, which the winds of India and the waves of the Atlantic periodically waft to the hopeless breezes of their native cliffs." From which the victims of political invective may learn that the masters of that art are sometimes hopelessly wrong in their judgments, and that when they fail in them they may look exceedingly foolish. Mr. Disraeli's estimate of Lord William Bentinck was as applicable to that good man and able statesman as to the reigning King of Bonny of the day. The grandfather of our new Viceroy, who was President of the Council in 1836, having been compared to the god Apis in one letter, poses in another as a pumpkin run to seed, both figures admirably illustrating the good manners of the most brilliant penman then engaged on the side of Throne and Altar. O'Connell, who was a keen competitor with Mr. Disraeli for the honours in this particular kind of warfare, is of course the subject of "Runnymede's" most vitriolic attentions. There is a charming sketch somewhere of the Liberator bowing at the feet of a priest, and "pressing his lips to those sacred robes, reeking with whiskey and redolent of incense." O'Connell was besides "a liar and a scoundrel, and only wanted courage to be an assassin." There is much else to the same effect, which makes us conscious as we read it that political invective is a lost art in England. The phrases of Lord Salisbury which now and again jar upon the ear are only the remote echoes of furious sounds of other days. It is comforting to turn back to "Runnymede" in order to realize that after all that has been said about our Parliamentary bear garden at home, and about the animosities which political differences have sown in our society, the world—even the political world—is improving in its manners. It has yet something to learn, but then it has unlearnt a good deal of what were well forgotten. Meantime it may be well, when Lord Salisbury says things sour enough to set the teeth on edge, to remember that this is only after his manner, and neither to hold our hands too high in astonishment nor to think too much of such revelations of his temperament. And men in this country who think of taking a part in political life should be the last to make much of this s

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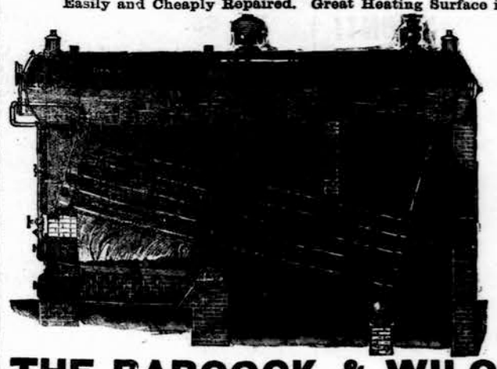

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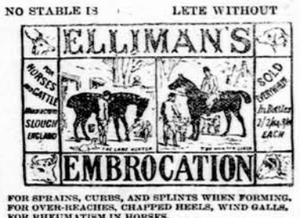

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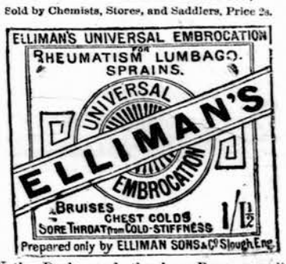
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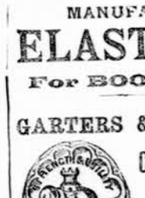

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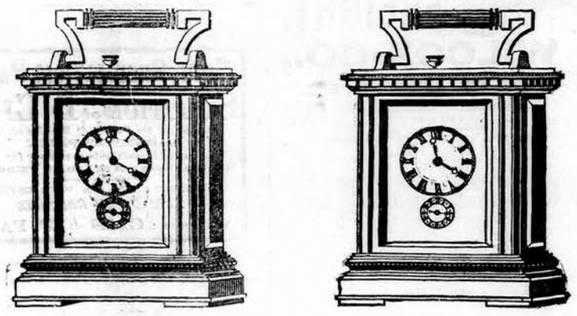

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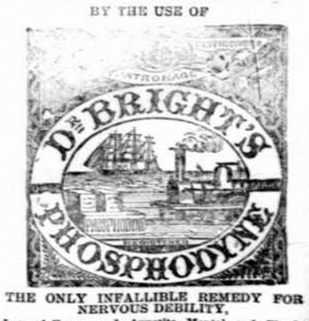

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